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COMP'NY'S COMIN' TO TEA.

Norah's makin' a layer-cake—
"A spicy kind," I wish!
She'd burn to scrape the dish!
So I'm to use its sticks; an' the kitchen's
She's set me at.
As hot as hot can be,
It smells so good that I'm like to bust—
Comp'ny's comin' to tea.

Well, have the shiniest ev'rything,
An' I'll drink coffee—p'r'aps;
An' mebbe a dozen times ma'll ring
To scour off the scraps.
We're goin' to have ice cream, I know—
I hope it's lemon, gee!
An' soda biscuits—I saw the dough—
Comp'ny's comin' to tea.

I won't talk at the table—much;
I mustn't kick my feet;
I mustn't smack my lips, or touch
The stuff that I won't eat.
An' when the plates are passed,
An' there's nearest me
That piece of course, if it's the last)—
Comp'ny's comin' to tea.

I'll wear my dandiest blouse an' tie—
An' I'll stay clean, ma says I
A-most go crazy on the freezer out!
An' sol-lasses 'n tear an' race,
An' climb a single tree,
Or sweat, or soil my hands or face—
Comp'ny's comin' to tea.

—Mary E. Sabin in Woman's Home Companion.

TAKE YOUR OWN MEDICINE.

The doctor looked his patient o'er
And gravely shook his head.
"You must carry so much steam;
You need a rest," he said
"To lump the candle at both ends
Will wreck your system quite;
And you must be off, you know,
The season day and night."

"The law unconstitutional,"
The lawyer sternly saith,
"And no advice is positive
That ever is to death.
No man with spirit would submit
To such unjust attacks—
And now I must go up and pay
My corporation tax."

"And fourthly, my beloved friends,"
The pastor said, "observe
The greatest in the gospel band
Are they who humbly serve.
And one creed of faith and love,
All else are heretics."
The lawyer's wife some one the power
To wring their craven necks."

"Throw it away!" the editor
Exclaimed in language strong;
"All compositions should be brief.
And this one is too long.
All articles must be condensed,
Description, news, opinion."
And then he seized a pen and wrote
Two thousand words of minion.

And so in every walk of life,
Familiarity
Doth make each man repudiate
His own philosophy.
The cobbler's shoes are full of holes,
The tailor's coat is rent;
Upon the milliner's fair head
A last year's hat is worn.

The plumber's house is full of gas,
The builder's full of smoke;
The barber's classic head is bald,
The tailor's broke.
When I get wealth and time enough
I'll found a school to teach
The inconsistent sons of men
To practice what they preach.

—Portland Oregonian.

THE ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT

I am as one who walks apart,
Immune from minor cares.
I pray before the altar, Art,
And copy off my prayers.

It is my privilege to frown,
And if I do not choose
I do not pin my shirt waist down,
Nor do I tie my shoes.

My soul would soar, and why should I
Keep its proud pinions pent?
The people should make way for my
Artistic temperament.

My feelings come so quick and fast,
'Tis strange I do not smother,
No sooner one emotion past,
I straightway have another.

I sit and gaze into the sky,
Exquisitely content;
Stop softly lest you ruffle my
Artistic temperament.

The relativity of things
Receives my close attention.
My soul has found its eager wings,
And daily makes ascension.

Reposing here on Nature's breast,
As one who also serves;
I do not think of money lest
It grate upon my nerves.

I cannot figure all that I
Have borrowed or have spent,
Such thoughts as these would damage
my
Artistic temperament.

I am as one who stands within
The holy place of holies,
And no one else may venture in
Who can't tell what his soul is.

I think in sonnets, symphonies;
And I am one who hears
The conversation of the seas,
The murmur of the spheres.

And when my Pegasus I fly,
I am so eloquent,
I am amazed myself at my
Artistic temperament.

—Philadelphia Record.

LAND LOST TO TEXAS

Result of Recent Surveys of the Loan Star State's Boundary.

"Three portions of the boundary lines of the state of Texas are under dispute, and in each instance the territory of the Lone Star state is cut into," said Marshall T. Golden, of a Washington Star man. "There was recently filed in the land office of the state a report of the work under the act of congress requiring the secretary of the interior to establish the 100th meridian which forms a part of the eastern boundary of Texas. It was at first believed that Texas would gain an eight-mile strip from Indian territory, but on the contrary according to the report Texas will probably loose a strip three-quarters of a mile wide. Should this report be considered as final people holding property on what was always considered the Texas side will lose their title as a Texas deed to the land will not be legal.

"The same condition prevails along the entire panhandle on the western end of the state. Surveyors have fixed the 103d meridian so as to cut off a strip three miles wide, emboracing 360,000 acres, from the Lone Star state and it has recently been brought to light that New Mexico disputes the boundary line extending from the westernmost point of Texas, and the Lone Star state is about to lose more land to New Mexico."

In a Strange Land.

A Scottish tourist wandering about the streets of Paris, some distance from his hotel, found himself in a maze, from which he could not escape, and, to make things worse, he failed through ignorance of the language to get any light to guide him homeward.

Then a happy thought struck him. By dint of signs he concluded a bargain with a fruit hawker for a basketful of gooseberries, and then, to the amazement of everybody, went about shouting: "Fine Scotch grossets! A penny a pun!" This went on for a while, till a fellow countryman rushed forward to him, and seizing him roughly by the shoulder asked:

"Man, dye think vere in the streets of Glesca, that ye gang about like a madman, crying grossets?

"Ech," he replied, with a sense of relief, "ye're the man I was looking for. D'ye ken the way to the hotel ——?"—Scottish American.

COLONEL MONROE'S DOCTRINE

The Lincolnville Philosopher Discusses Higher Wages.

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"What are you looking so glum about, Brother Jenkins?" asked Colonel Monroe, pulling his chair up to the fire and passing his cigar case to Judge Sawyer. "Has the sale of stamps fallen off or a money order gone astray?"

"It's Flannagan," declared the postmaster.

"Flannagan? What's Flannagan done now?"

"Flannagan's the head brakeman on No. 81," explained Jenkins, noting the puzzled look on Judge Sawyer's face. "He was in here just before you came. Flannagan's an ungrateful dog if there is one. He showed me his pay envelope. His wages have been increased ten per cent. Last month he got sixty dollars. This month he gets sixty-six. Everyone but the conductors has been raised—engineers, firemen, brakemen, switchmen and yardmen. Now what do you suppose Flannagan said?"

"Never could guess in the world," returned Colonel Monroe. "What did he say?"

"He said he oughter been raised ten years ago," declared Postmaster Jenkins, dropping the red hot poker on the zinc. "I'd raise him if he was working for me! There's gratitude for you! I told him right to his face that he'd been a long time in Ireland before he got sixty dollars a month, say nothing of sixty-six. On top of it all Flannagan says the company didn't raise their pay because they loved them, but because it knew they were ready to strike. He brags that their union brought the railroad to time. I'd like to be a railroad president and see any union bring me to time! I tell you, unions are ruining this country. Yes, sir, ruining it! Things have come to a pretty pass when men like Flannagan can dictate to the president of the M. N. & W.! If that isn't treason, I don't know what treason is. It's treason and anarchy and socialism—that's what it is!"

"Don't take it so much to heart, Jenkins," said Colonel Monroe, soothingly. "Flannagan is only a rough workingman, without your delicate sensibilities, and hasn't had your educational advantages. Then again the loss of two or three fingers may tend to make him irritable and to bias his judgment. But you haven't told all the news about the railroad. They have increased something besides wages."

"You refer to the new freight rate schedule, I presume," observed Judge Sawyer. "I heard of it yesterday."

"The M. N. and W. has raised freight rates an average of ten per cent," responded the colonel. "What do you think of that, Jenkins? Perhaps that accounts for Flannagan's good luck, which he so little appreciates."

"It's no money out of my pocket," returned Jenkins, doggedly. "I don't ship any stuff. Besides ten per cent isn't much of an increase in rates. It will hardly be felt. Don't you think so, judge?"

Judge Sawyer was deep in the study of the blue flames through the isinglass and made no reply.

"Let's see how Lincolnville comes out on these higher salaries and higher freight rates," suggested Colonel Monroe, reaching for a block of paper and a pencil. "This is a division point and more than the average number of railroad men live here. There are hundreds of towns in the state without railroad employes as residents. We have forty of them. We'll average their former wages at seventy-five dollars a month, or $900 a year. The forty of them have therefore been receiving $36,000 a year. The ten per cent increase adds $3,600 to their incomes. This is the railroad's contribution to Lincolnville. This money will be spent in our stores and some of it be deposited in Judge Sawyer's bank. Flannagan gets $72 of it. That will pay his rent for six months. He is one of the winners. Now the question is, How does the railroad come out? How much freight business did the M. N. & W. do in Lincolnville last year? Do you know the approximate figure, judge?" Judge Sawyer consulted a note book and after a pause said:

"The year's freight business of the M. N. & W. in Lincolnville was about $160,000, Colonel Monroe."

"Very well, continued the colonel, jotting down the figures. "That is the amount, Jenkins, that the town of Lincolnville paid the M. N. & W. for bringing to us our groceries, meats, furniture, pianos, lumber and the thousand and one things we purchase from our merchants or consume as raw material in our factories. This year the company is going to pay Flannagan and his fellow workers $3,600 increase in wages and charge the merchants and manufacturers of Lincolnville $16,000 extra for freight bills. What have you to say to that?"

"It don't make any difference to me," asserted Postmaster Jenkins. "I only wish I was a stockholder in the road. It's their property and they have a right to charge anything they please. The same people that are always kicking about railroads and other corporations would do the same if they were railroads and corporations. I don't own nothing myself, except a house with a mortgage on it, but I stand up for property rights and vested interests. They have made the country what it is. What would Lincolnville be if it wasn't for the M. N. & W. railroad? Nothing! Nothing, I tell you! The postoffice wouldn't be here. You wouldn't be here and Judge Sawyer wouldn't own a bank. There wouldn't be anything here but the river and some meadow land on both sides of it. Besides, it don't concern me. I'm not a merchant nor a factory owner and don't have to pay a freight bill once in ten years. Let each man worry about his own troubles, colonel—that's my motto. If the merchants don't want to pay the freight bills let them haul their stuff by wagons the way they did before there was any railroads. I'm in favor of progress, and if a railroad isn't progress I don't know what progress is. The man who kicks against railroads is an ignorant anarchist or socialist, or both of them together."

"I would hardly go so far as that," said Colonel Monroe, when Postmaster Jenkins had triumphantly concluded. "There are some theorists who claim that the towns, cities and the community in general make the railroads and not the opposite, as you assert. However, a goodly number of persons support your contention, and we will not discuss it now. But I'm afraid, Jenkins, that you'll have to pay your share of Flannagan's extra seventy-two dollars, and also your pro rata of the sixteen thousand dollars which the M. N. & W. has charged up against Lincolnville. What do you think about it, Judge Sawyer? Don't you think that Jenkins will have to go down into his pocket and pay his quota into the general fund?"

"I hardly see how our good friend, the postmaster, will be able to escape," answered Judge Sawyer, quietly. "In fact, I should term it an impossibility."

"Me!" exclaimed Mr. Jenkins, regarding the judge with amazement. "Me? How?"

"You certainly do not imagine, my dear Jenkins, that our merchants and manufacturers are going to pay that extra sixteen thousand dollars?" asked Colonel Monroe, knocking the ashes from his cigar. "Not a dollar of it will they pay. They will add it to the other items of expense and charge it up to the consumer and add a little extra for their trouble. And whenever you buy a pound of sugar or a roast of beef or a rocking chair you will contribute a little towards Flannagan's extra salary and much more towards increased dividends on the watered stock of the M. N. & W."

"How much do you suppose my share amounts to?" asked Mr. Jenkins, whose anger against Flannagan had cooled.

"You surely spend $500 a year for things shipped to Lincolnville," asserted the colonel. "Your share is therefore fifty dollars. You see, Jenkins, the company is going to make you pay two-thirds of Flannagan's increase in salary. The higher rates will go into effect all over the country. It is the most stupendous tax ever levied by a private interest in the world's history. A great splurge is made about the few millions given to an army of hard working employes for extra wages, but hardly a line is printed about the hundreds of millions which will be exacted from the public."

"I had an odd experience last fall," said Judge Sawyer. "I have a brother who lives in a city about two hundred miles from here and I thought he would appreciate a barrel of apples raised on the old farm where he spent his boyhood. So I had my man sort out a barrel of fine ones and sent them by freight. He wrote and thanked me, but added that the freight came to nearly as much as the market price of the apples. Even at the old rates one could not afford to accept gifts when sent by freight. I had hoped the limit had been reached, but it seems not."

"By the way," said Postmaster Jenkins, who seemed anxious to change the subject, "old man Hawkins died this evening. Freight rates don't bother him much, I reckon."

"One cannot die economically just now," remarked Colonel Monroe. "The new schedule has increased the rate on coffins twenty-five per cent."

The Mills Scientific Expedition.

On Saturday, Feb. 28, a scientific expedition sailed from San Francisco for Chili to continue astronomical investigation which have been pursued at the Lick Observatory, California, since 1895—ever since Mr. D. O. Mills, the New York millionaire, made a gift to the observatory of a spectrograph, probably the finest in the world. The problem which the expedition is endeavoring to solve, is the rapidity and the direction of our motion through space. The sun, carrying with it the earth and all the other planets, from Mercury, the nearest one, to Neptune, the outer one of the solor system, is sweeping onward through space. So far the closest observations have not shown any curve in the mighty path it is traversing through the abysses of the universe. Apparently it is moving in a straight line, toward a point in the southern portion of the constellation Lyra, at a speed of 12¼ miles per second. The object of the expedition to Chili is to compare the results obtained by observations of the stars in the northern hemisphere with the results of observations on stars visible only in the southern. The air on the Andes is beautifully clear, and thus admirably adapted for astronomical work.

But what is the nature of these observations? Let us take a very common illustration. If you stand at night on the front platform of a trolley car, passing through a long, straight street, with a row of gas lamps on each side, the two lines of lights appear near together in the distance, and to separate as the car approaches. If you change to the rear platform, the lines of light slowly approach each other as the car moves ahead. Now, substitute the sun and his attendant planets for the street car, and fixed stars for the gas lamps, and the same phenomenon occurs. The stars in the direction of the constellation Lyra are spreading out, because we are moving toward them; and in the opposite quarter of the heavens they are approaching each other, because we are hurrying away from them.

Now it is clear that accurate measurements of the apparent separation of the stars, because of the sun's motion toward them, or of their closing together because of his motion away from them, will give us the rate of his motion. But all the stars in the universe are in motion, the same as the sun, and in all possible directions. This complicates the problem very much, and renders spectroscopic examination a necessity.

If one looks at a distant point of light through a prism—a three-sided solid of glass—instead of a point, he will see a long streak of light, showing the seven colors of the rainbow—red at one end and violet at the other. If the light is admitted to the prism through a narrow slit, in place of the line we see a band of colored light, which shows markings; that is, it is crossed by lines. These lines tell us the elements that are in the body giving off the light; and in this way some forty or more elements found in the earth have been recognized in the sun. By using several prisms instead of one, the band of light is much lengthened; and such an instrument is a spectroscope.

But the Mills expedition is not to study the composition of the stars. This band of light, traversed by light or dark lines, and called the spectrum of a star, also enables us to tell if the star be moving toward us or away from us, and its rate of motion as well. The principle is very simple. If you are on a rapidly moving railway train, and meet another on a parallel track, the bell of the latter changes its tone as you flash by it. When you are moving toward the bell, more sound-waves reach the ear in a given time, because you are rushing to meet them; when you pass the bell, fewer waves reach the ear in the same time, for the reverse reason. Hence the sound is in a higher key as you approach than when you are moving away from the bell; and the difference in tone is clearly recognized.

The same thing happens with the light-rays from the stars. If a star is approaching us, the lines of its spectrum will be shifted toward the violet end; if it is going away from us, they will be shifted toward the red end. The spectrograph enables us to throw the spectrum of the star side by side with the spectrum from a lamp or other artificial light; and the amount of displacement can be measured by very delicate instruments.

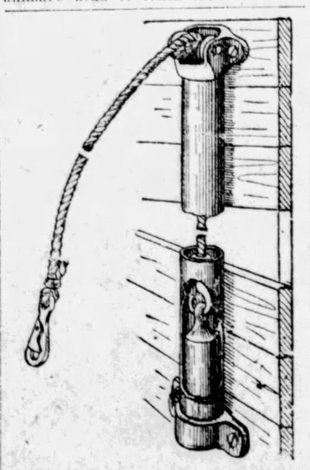
It is this work which will engage the Mills expedition in Chili. Having determined the velocities of some 400 of the brightest stars in the northern hemisphere, those toward which we are moving, the same thing will now be done with the brightest stars in the southern heavens, which we are leaving behind us, and which are invisible from this hemisphere. The result of the investigation will be a more accurate determination of the direction of the sun's motion in space, and of its rate of motion.

Before leaving the subject, let us consider the various motions in which we and all other things on the earth participate. First, the earth rotates on its axis once in 24 hours. As it is 25,000 miles in circumference, it follows that a man standing on the equator is whirled eastward at the rate of over 1,000 miles an hour—more than twelve times the rate of the fastest railway train. At the same time, the earth is moving around the sun at the amazing rate of nearly 70,000 miles an hour. Third, with the sun, we are moving through space at the speed of 45,000 miles an hour. So the path through space of any point on the earth's surface—the top of a spire, for example—is a highly complex curve, drawn at the rate of 116,000 miles an hour. And this curve never returns upon itself. The movement of the earth is an apparently endless drift through space, and it never comes back to a point it has once passed.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Halter Tie Regulator and Securer

Instances are on record where horses and cattle tied in stalls have become tangled up in the rope and either broken a leg or strangled, owing to the length of rope allowed them in order that they may reach their food and lie down to rest. If the tie is left long enough to allow the animal's head to reach the floor when



lying down, there is sufficient slack when the animal is standing to dangle around the legs and become tangled up with the feet. As an improvement in the method of securing horses and cattle in their stalls the halter-tie here shown should recommend itself to the considerate farmer. It has the faculty of taking up all slack in the rope, no matter what the position of the head may be; yet there is little exertion required to lift the weight and lengthen the tie when the animal lies down or reaches after food in the end of the manger. The device consists of a vertical tube, with a pulley at the top, over which the rope passes before being attached to the weight. The latter need only be sufficiently heavy to counterbalance the cord, as there is no strain to be overcome until the weight reaches the top of the tube and is held in place by the roller.

Worked Both Ways.

"That sermon," remarked the parson, after the benediction had been pronounced, "was the result of great mental effort on my part. Its preparation kept me awake nearly two-thirds of the night."

"Queer what contrary effects a sermon will have on people," replied the old deacon. "I observed that the delivery of the one you speak of put nearly two-thirds of the congregation to sleep."—Chicago News.

Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by GERTRUDE HUGHES BRÆKSTAD.

The Black Tortoise

—By—
FREDRIK VILLER.

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CHAPTER IV.

MONK'S EXAMINATION.

I haven't much more to tell you now (continued Monk). A few days afterward, Sigrid left to join her brother in Hamburg, whence they both sailed for America, and I have not seen either of them since. With regard to the life I have led these last few years, you, Frederick, know about as much as I do myself. If I have not left the country, it was because an irresistible impulse had forced me to haunt the place where my happiness and my expectations had been overthrown and to try again and again to clear up the mystery which had destroyed the happiness of so many.

My profession of private detective has provided me with sufficient means, both in finances and other respects, to continue my attempts—attempts which, up to now have unfortunately brought no results whatever.

At first I had many difficulties to contend against, before I could attain to the position I now occupy. The part I played in the diamond case had made me unpopular with the public, and all my friends advised me to leave the country.

Still, the public does not remain of the same opinion from one day to another. The feeling against me gradually subsided. I fancy people had an idea that a hard and entirely undeserved fate had befallen me and others concerned in this matter. I was fortunate in being able to clear up one or two mysterious affairs, and now, in short, I can no longer complain of want of sympathy from the public.

I have nothing more to add than that I still consider it the object of my life to unravel this mysterious affair. I have not followed the superintendent's advice, and I intend continuing as I have begun, and if necessary, to the end of my days. All the people who have played a part in the events which I have told you of, I keep well under my surveillance, either personally or through my agents. Sometimes I feel as if I could give up everything in despair, for, as I have told you, up till now I have no result to show. Then again my common sense and my experience—not my presentiments—tell me that the solution must come in time, perhaps before I expect it.

"But why have you decided so suddenly to go to America?" This time it was I who spoke.

"Some days ago," he replied, "I received the notice of Einar Frick's death. I shall once again speak to Sigrid. I have certain things to ask her about; perhaps she will now answer me."

We were all silent. Monk went over to the bookcase and began to put some books to rights which were disarranged on the shelf.

Clara got up and crossed over to him, but he did not turn round, although he must have heard her steps. He did not even look when she laid her hand on his shoulder.

"But even now, you have not told us everything"

"Yes, everything that can be of interest to others."

"No, you are wrong, Monk," said my wife, in a friendly tone, not removing her hand from his shoulder. "Did you not ask us to help you?"

"Yes, I did."

"Well, and however strange it may seem, I yet believe that one of these little mice can this time help the lion. But you must first tell us everything. When Miss Frick left, why didn't you go with her? Perhaps you thought then that she had stolen the diamond?"

"No, I didn't—but—well, how can I explain myself; you will not understand me—I believe in her, and yet there are moments when—"

"You men are a miserable lot of creatures when it comes to a question of trust," said Clara, with unction. "You, Monk, and very likely you, Frederick, would do the same. You do not hesitate to assure a woman that you respect and love her above everything in the world; but if only there comes a wretched photograph, or some accidental coincidence, then you believe the same woman to be capable of committing the lowest and most degrading of crimes. Yes, I speak not so much with regard to the robbery, as that she, if she were guilty, allowed another to suffer in her place! Let me tell you what passed between you and Sigrid, and then you shall tell me if I am right?"

Monk only nodded, with his face half turned away, and my wife continued in a severe tone:

"You went to Sigrid and assured her that you believed in her innocence in spite of all, and you proposed that you should get married at once and go abroad!"

Monk nodded again.

"But she answered that she read doubt at the bottom of your heart, and that it was better that you should both part; isn't that so?"

"Yes," answered Monk, turning round to us—he was dreadfully pale—"I tried hard to get her to tell me why she had attempted that day to get money at the pawnbroker's. If it could clear the matter and prove my innocence, she said, then she would do it; but as the affair stands, it would not serve my purpose, and only bring disgrace upon another.

"'It was to get your brother out of some difficulty,' I urged.

"'It is of no use talking about it' she said. 'It will not take away the doubt from your heart. Even if you fancy it gone, it will come again and again; and do you think we can get away from people's talk and malice? No, the world is too small for that! And if we got married, and had children, could we be sure that they would never get to know of their mother's past? I have also a duty to fulfil to my brother; and in that you could not take part. To you he would always be the one who had poisoned our life.'

"Such were her words, as near as possible. I felt I had only empty and meaningless words to say in reply to them, and so we parted."

"There, didn't I tell you so!" exclaimed Clara. "It is your own doubt which is the cause of your weakness. That is the reason you have not been able to penetrate the darkness."

"I think you are wrong there, Mrs. Viller," answered Monk gently, "but the work has been too much for my strength. I fancy it would have been too much for any man. Mention anything I ought to have done, and I think I can answer you that it has already been tried."

"Don't be angry," were Clara's next words, and this time they were as gentle as Monk's own. "I know you have as much feeling as you have common sense, and perhaps more feeling than most people; but with you men, reason always comes off victorious in the end. You cannot alter your natures, I suppose. Now we must see how we can help Monk, Frederick, as he can't help himself, isn't that so?"

"Yes," I answered as cheerfully as I possibly could; "it would be strange if we three, when we have put our heads together, should not be able to clear up the mystery. You have here what you hitherto have lacked, Monk—the experience of an expert in many branches, as represented my me, and a woman's intuition and instinct, as represented by Clara. But as a preliminary, Monk will have to be examined. Have you anything to ask Monk, Clara? You shall be the first, then my turn comes."

"Yes, I must begin," answered Clara, looking in a very friendly manner at Monk, as if to appease him if she had wounded him with her remarks. "Tell me, was not the Englishman, Howell, as he was called, in love with Sigrid? Didn't he pay his attentions to her, and wasn't he rejected?"

Monk began to smile. "I fancy he did try a little at first, but he soon saw that I had forestalled him, and so with a good grace I'll admit, he left the field clear. If he had made any definite advances, I think Sigrid would have told me."

"Are you quite sure about that?" answered Clara, with an air of superiority. "One is not of course father confessor to one's fiancee. But can you tell me any other reason why he should hate both of you?"

"Are you sure he hated us?"

"Yes, I am quite sure about it: he is the cause of the whole mischief. The photograph was of course nothing but humbug."

Monk smiled resignedly. "The photograph was only too genuine."

"And then there was that wretched actor," continued Clara; "he left, I understand, just before Evelina committed suicide. Have you heard anything of him since? It was of course on his account that the young girl killed herself. I believe he first of all got her to steal the diamond, and then left her. That was the reason of the poor girl committing suicide!"

"I also thought of that," was Monk's answer, "and I had him watched after he left Christiania. He went first to Gothenburg and later to Copenhagen. But it is not probable that the money which Jurgens paid for the diamond has at any time been in his hands. He lived the whole time from hand to mouth, and often in the greatest misery."

"Are you quite certain of this?" I asked. "If the actor didn't get the money, all my theories are upset."

"Yes, isn't that so?" said Monk, smiling again, in the same resigned way. "And you would have had the same experience, not only in one, but in ten points of the case, if you had weighed them and turned them over in your head as long as I have done."

"But there must be one theory which is right," I exclaimed. "Some one must have stolen the diamond!"

"Yes, that's the dreadful part of it all!" groaned Monk. "There is only one theory which can be applied to all that has happened in this dreadful affair, and that is—" here his voice sank almost to a whisper,—"and that is, that—that Sigrid took the diamond to help her brother, was photographed by Mr. Howell, and then sold the diamond to Mr. Jurgens. No, don't say what you want to say, Mrs. Viller. Rather bear in mind that it is my fixed determination, in a few days to go to America, and again offer Sigrid my hand. Can I better show my faith in her?"

Clara did not answer.

"Where is the actor now?" I asked.

"He died in delirium tremens in a public hospital in Denmark. I had an agent there for some time, who tried to get something out of him, but it was of no use. The agent was under the impression that the actor knew nothing of the diamond robbery—nothing of any importance to us, at least."

"And Mrs. Reierson—have you tried her?"

"By all possible means, through a third person. She will not see me. If I show myself to her, she swears and curses me for having brought about her daughter's death. Old Frick gives her a yearly pension; but as she has completely given herself over to drink, it does not last very long, and between each quarterly payment she lives in the greatest destitution."

"And Mr. Howell?"

"I have not lost sight of him, although it is often difficult enough to keep an eye on him. He leads the life of so many rich Englishmen. He spends the season in London, the autumn in the country, and the rest of the year is traveling. He has a yacht, and has several times visited Norway in the summer. He has, however, been only three or four times in Christiania all these years, and then only for a short time. He has on these occasions stayed at Villa Ballarat with old Frick. My agent in England informs me that he is well known as a gambler and as a man who spends more money than he can afford. He has for many years paid frequent visits to a country house in Yorkshire—Ashton Hall—belonging to a rich gentleman, Mr. Ashton. They say it will end in his marrying the gentleman's eldest daughter, a lady who is no longer young. The reason for this long courtship no one can explain. They think he'll not swallow the bitter pill until he is obliged. Here, people believe that he will inherit old Frick's money. Very likely that is the reason he goes on courting so long. Very likely, too, the old man's death might put him on his legs again, and save him from marrying the lady in Yorkshire."

"You seem no longer to like the Englishman!"

"I have never liked him, particularly, and, as I have told you earlier, his conduct frequently appeared to me to be suspicious. Yet I cannot very well account for the reason of my distrust for him. I have an idea that he played a part in the drama, which I do not comprehend. I believe your wife's instinct tells her the same."

"Instinct!" repeated Clara, witheringly "We women must always hear, when we in some way or other hit upon a right solution, that it is our instinct which has come to our aid—never a word is said about logical deduction! Look here, Mr. Monk. What I mean to say is, that I am sure that Mr. Howell tampered with the photograph in order to ruin Sigrid. This result I arrive at from the following reasoning. If the photograph is to be relied upon, Sigrid must have had the diamond in her hand that day; but she denied this absolutely. No, don't try to avoid it, Monk! You are afraid to tell me that now I am illogical—isn't that what you call it?—like all women, and so you won't even look at me. But I haven't finished yet. Suppose Sigrid could and would tell a lie, what could have been easier for her than to admit she had that afternoon been into the museum, had taken out the diamond and looked at it for a moment, and then put it back in its place again? No one could have said a word against this explanation as to how the photograph was taken. No! Sigrid was not a fool; and you must admit that if she wanted to tell a lie, she would not do it in such a foolish way. Admit that I am right, Monk! All probabilities go to prove that Sigrid spoke the truth. She had not set foot in Mr. Frick's museum that day between five and half-past seven, and—the photograph was tampered with."

Monk could not help smiling; but it was the same smile—the hopeless smile with which the giant who has in vain attempted to lift a burden watches the dwarf endeavoring to lift it for him.

He went across to a small iron safe in the corner of the room, and came back at once with a little object which he laid on the table before us. It was a small photograph placed between glass plates, which were held together by india-rubber bands.

"This is the photograph."

Both Clara and I stretched out our hands at the same moment, and Monk laid it on the table between us, together with an oblong magnifying glass of unusual size.

"Now you can look at it for yourselves. What cannot be seen with the naked eye can be easily discerned through the magnifying glass."

Clara and I used it in turn.

"I have to thank my old friend, the chief superintendent, that I am in possession of the photograph," continued Monk.

"At my request he gave it up to me, but not till two years after the trial. He made me promise, however, that I should keep it in a fire-proof safe, and take the greatest care of it. Heavens! it was hardly necessary to request me to do that.

"The photograph answered to the brief description which Monk had already given of it. It was three or four inches in height, but very narrow, so much so that little was to be seen but the girlish figure in front of the open cupboard with the shelves. These shelves were filled with all sorts of curiosities, which appeared most distinctly on the plate. On the whole, the photograph was unusually clear and distinct.

"Look at the girl's left hand," said Monk.

I held the magnifying glass over the photograph. "Yes, I see, she has a ring on the ring finger."

"Yes; and the finger is quite normal—not at all deformed."

"No, it is quite well shaped."

"You can see the little elephant on the shelf over the cupboard, and the clock in its forehead? What time does it show?"

"Let me see! It is twenty-one minutes to six. The figures are not easy to distinguish, but the position of the hands is plain enough."

"Yes, although the elephant is scarcely three inches high, that and the other small things on the shelf over the cupboard are the masterpieces of an ivory carver in Naples. Do you see, for example, a little copy of Venus de Milo at the side of it?"

"Yes, I see it. But tell me, Monk, who does the girl in the photograph resemble, Miss Frick or Evelina?"

"Oh, Evelina! I was, of course, accustomed to see Sigrid in that costume—the braided jacket and the little hat with the bird's wing on it—so at first glance I might have doubted; but after a more careful inspection I should never have hesitated in saying that it was Evelina—she and no one else, if only this question of the finger hadn't cropped up."

"The photograph was examined, wasn't it?"

"If any photograph in this world has been examined, this is the one. As you may remember, the photographer Rodin and another expert gave their opinion at the physical laboratory of the university. All were of one mind in saying that no attempt had been made either to tamper with or to make any alteration in it—neither by retouching nor by any other means."

While I continued to converse with Monk, Clara took possession of the picture. I handed her the magnifying glass, but she pushed it aside, and continued studying the photograph without once looking up.

"You must be quite tired," I said to Monk, "with all our questioning, but if it will not be too tedious to you to answer me, I should like to examine you a little."

"On the contrary, I would prefer nothing better than listening to your remarks. What I wish is to get out of this vicious circle in which my thoughts have run during the last six years."

"Have you any guarantee that this photograph was taken that afternoon—the 10th of May—between five and half past seven?"

"Yes, only too positive proof; but the report in the Morning News is perhaps not sufficiently clear. The facts are these: The snap-shot apparatus used by Mr. Howell had a roll of prepared paper sufficient to take ten photographs. I suppose you have seen these apparatus. For every new picture you want to take you turn a little screw outside which is connected with the roller, until a new number appears on the indicator. When all the paper on the roll has been used, it is taken out, in order to get the pictures developed, and a new roll is inserted. On the back of this photograph you will find number ten printed. Number nine, which was also produced in court, was a group which Mr. Howell had taken in the museum before Jurgens left. The next, that is to say, number ten, must therefore have been taken in the interval before the roll was handed over to the photographer—in other words, between 5 and 7 o'clock. You will at once see that even if Mr. Howell had wanted to deceive us, it would not have been possible."

"Yes, I fear, it is only too true. I have now nothing else to ask, except whether the hands of the watch in the elephant's forehead might not have been moved backward or forward, by someone either accidentlly or purposely?"

"You ask the same question which I have been asking myself for many years. What we do know is that the watch was right at 5 o'clock, and again at 7:20. It is impossible that it could have been altered in the meantime. It appears that the glass which covers the dial is not movable. If the watch has to be regulated, the whole of the clockwork has to be exposed by removing a small metal plate under the stomach of the elephant. On examining the elephant, two days after Evelina's acquittal, it was found that there was no marks whatever to be found in the thin layer of dust which had settled in the point between the ivory and this plate."

"But then we have the question of the time to settle," I said. "It proves that Miss Frick could not have returned from the pawnbroker at the time which the watch in the photograph shows. As far as I understand you, it was this circumstance alone which saved her at the trial."

"I'll tell you exactly what I think. It was that fact which saved her as far as it gave the jury a pretext to answer 'No' to the question whether she was guilty or not—or, more correctly, an excuse for not answering 'Yes' to it. I do not believe there was a person in the court who, in their heart of hearts, did not believe that Sigrid was guilty. But her counsel very cleverly laid stress on the obscurity which enveloped the whole matter, and the possibility that they might give an uniust verdict and that the truth afterward might transpire. They, or more correctly five of them, chose, therefore, so the rumor goes, and I think it is correct, to answer 'No,' as the discrepancy with regard to the time gave them an opportunity to do. You undgrstand what I mean?"

"Yes, I understand, but what is your personal opinion with regard to the discrepancy in the time?"

"Well, for my own part, I cannot deny that those who believed in Sigrid's guilt were right in saying: Supposing that the driver had driven rather more quickly than ordinarily, than the discrepancy in the time would not be greater than five minutes. It might easily happen that this difference in the time was due to the fact that the clocks in the different parts of the town did not tally."

"May I take the photograph home with me?"

It was Clara who interrupted us. She had sat staring hard at the picture, and now she stood before Monk with it hidden in her hand.

Monk reflected a moment.

"If you will promise me to keep it in Frederick's safe when you have not got it in your hand."

"I promise everything," was Clara's answer; "and among other things, that the photograph has been tampered with!!"

There was such conviction in my wife's voice that Monk's cheeks flushed with excitement. This time I saw nothing of the hopeless smile. He did not have a chance of replying, however, for Clara began hurriedly to put on her hat and cape.

"Come now, Frederick, it is past 3 in the morning, and tomorrow we have still another day's work."

"Good night, Monk."

"Good night."

"Stop a minute; two things I must ask you before we go. Where does Mrs. Reierson live?"

"She lives in her old den in Russelok street, No. 44."

"Where could one find the clothes which Evelina had on that day when the robbery was committed? I mean the hat and jacket which she wears in the photograph."

"Very probably Mrs. Rierson still has them if she hasn't sold them. They were produced in court, but were later on naturally given back to the unhappy girl's mother. But why do you ask about them? You know, of course, that——"

"That is my business for the present; good night, once more."

The last conversation was carried on between Clara and Monk. I listened to them in astonishment. What in all the world did Clara mean by these questions?

And we wandered home in the moonlight, with Clara on my arm. I tried to find out what her purpose had been with regard to her last questions to Monk.

"You surely don't intend to visit Mrs. Reierson?"

"I don't intend to tell you," was the reply; "but even if I do, what harm is there in that?"

"No, of course there's no harm; but according to Monk's description, there was nothing very prepossessing about Mrs. Reierson six years ago, and in the course of these years she is not likely to have changed for the better."

"Don't let us talk about it any more. Remember that I have been to less prepossessing houses before in my life, on mysterious errands. Do you remember the time when I paid my fruitless visit to the pawnbroker, and, in my despair, had to go to Monk?"

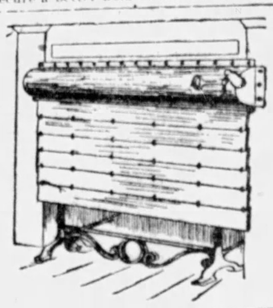
"Yes, you were lucky that time," I answered gayly. "If you hadn't gone that day to Monk, you would never have met me, and then, perhaps, you would never have been married."

"Of course I do not want to keep any secrets from you, either big or small," said Clara. "It is my intention to go to Mrs. Reierson tomorrow morning. But you shall not go with me; first, because I consider it will serve my purpose better if I go alone. Men are such blunderers, you know. She is naturally suspicious about men, and would perhaps recognize you as a friend of Monk's, and secondly, I am very anxious to carry out my little plan all by myself. Fancy, if I can help him, as he once helped me—wouldn't that be a triumph!"

To be Continued.

Fireplace and Grate Blower.

There are few more cheering sights on a cold winter evening than a bright fire in an open grate, but those who have attempted to run fires of this kind have learned that they need almost constant attention to keep the blaze going, principally owing to the lack of draught obtainable. If it were possible to close the face of the grate at intervals and induce a current of air to rise through the fuel, instead of entering the chimney over the top of the blaze, the flames would soon secure a better hold on the wood, burning



brightly without artificial draft. It is just this purpose which a southern inventor believes he has accomplished with the apparatus here shown. As will be seen, the device is simply a curtain of steel slats, which can be lowered in front of the grate or housed in the horizontal chamber above. By releasing the catch on one end of the roller inside the casing the curtain falls of its own accord, being wound up again by means of a key inserted through the slot, as shown. With the curtain in this position the air currents are forced to rise directly through the pile of wood or other fuel, thus quickening the blaze. The fire is then exposed to view again until it dies down once more, when the operation may be repeated as long as a bit of fuel remains in the grate. With this device in place, there is no necessity for putting out all fire before leaving the room, as when the curtain is lowered no opportunity is afforded for the sparks to fly out and ignite the carpet or woodwork.

Sunday Eggs for the Church.

As suggested by the paster, the members of Christ Lutheran chuhch at Maple Hill, Lycoming county,

Little Plays From Life.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

Of course, all of his fellow employes were glad when the money came to Miles. He was so good and kind that it would be a surly knave who could begrudge him his bit of purple, and there were no surly knaves among the men who had been his companions for many years. The people by whom they were employed made few changes in their establishment. As the business grew, they enlarged their quarters and took on more help, but they kept their old retainers. Some of the clerks and workmen had descended from father to son and had grown grey in the service.

Miles was one of these, though he was not weighted with years, nor was his brown hair silvered. He had simply always been "grown up." He had begun life early. He had commenced work when he was very young and he had married young. He had earned a living from the day he had set out to be self-supporting and he never worried. No one had ever seen him angry or disturbed, no matter what the provocation. He kept his head level and his temper cool. He lived from day to day and he made his wife and children happy.

The reflex of his sunny nature was felt by those with whom he came in daily association. He was a man who took a jest at his own expense good-naturedly, and he could still the troubled waters of wrath with the words, spoken in a soft, drawling voice: "Don't get excited, boys, what's the use of being mad?"

He was one of the perennial joys in the world. His labor was manual and he accompanied his task to the refrain of one song, hummed or whistled under his breath, which ever suited his fancy, calmly indifferent to the uncomplimentary references of his comrades to his musical abilities.

"Wait awhile, my honey dear,
Summer time's a coming."
When the snow is melted sure,
You'll hear the bees a-humming."

He sang the lines with a lofty disregard for the season or whether the weather blew hot or cold. His summer time was always coming.

When he received the information that he was one of the possible heirs to a considerable estate left by a distant relative, he did not permit the prospect of wealth to upset his equilibrium. He told of the fortune, a portion of which might some day be his, as a piece of interesting news, and he went through the necessary legal formalities to establish his claim, but he continued his work and did not unfurl banners from the turrets of air castles. As his inheritance was to come from abroad, the wags of the shop at once knighted him, and he went by the title of Lord or Duke, and he heard frequent remarks concerning the gilded roof of his ancestral halls and the glories thereof, all of which he bore with unruffled equanimity.

Miles had one weakness, and that was his love for fishing. His days of leisure were rare and an event. He made history of his infrequent holidays by spending them on or near the water, watching with blood-thirsty and fascinated eyes for signs of victims at the end of his fishing line.

Sometimes things that seem like fairy tales come to pass in real life. Miles' possible fortune became a reality when the estate in litigation was divided, and he found himself richer by several thousand dollars. It was not a great fortune, but it was a snug competency, sufficient to lift him above need to labor if he was not so inclined. He accepted the congratulations of his friends placidly and listened gravely to the suggestions offered as guides to his future conduct. He "treated" to cigars and he announced that he was going to have "a time," but he did not divulge the direction his hilarity would turn.

"I hate to see a good man go wrong," the prize jester of the shop lamented, "but it takes a steady head to stand sudden prosperity. "Go slow, Miles," he cautioned, "go slow."

There came a morning when Miles was not in his usual place.

"He's commenced his time," it was whispered darkly, "there's no telling where he'll pull up."

As the days passed and he did not return, the jest changed to serious and anxious surmises. The men missed his cosy, bee-like hum. "Summer time's a-coming." They missed his whistling "what's the use of being mad?" and they were really fearful lest his sudden good luck had wrought disaster. It was certain that he was gone without a word of warning and they prophesied the worst.

Monday morning, after a week's absence, Miles was back at his post, browned with out-door breezes and looking altogether contented.

"Well, old battle-axe, what have you to say for yourself? Have you had your time? You look it," he was greeted.

"I should say," he answered. "I put the money in my wife's name and went fishing for a week. Talk about a time—well, I should say!"

Then he went to work as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened, humming like a steaming teakettle:

"Wait awhile, my honey dear,
Summer time's a-coming.
When the snow is melted sure,
You'll hear the bees a-humming."

"Turn the cup upside down in the saucer and whirl it around three times and make a wish. Yes, that's the way. Now let me see what the tea grounds tell.

"Here's your wish, just as plain as day. See? Here near the top of the cup. It's coming soon. And here's a letter—two letters—one of them will be quite important. My, there's so much in your fortune.

"You're going on a journey. It seems to be a water journey, and when you reach your destination a surprise is going to happen you don't expect. There's a man mixed up in it, a dark-haired man. If you were not married, I should say it would be a proposal of marriage, but as you are I think it will be some sort of a business proposition.

"Let me see—Oh dear me! I am afraid you are going to meet with a disappointment or loss connected with money. It won't be very much, but it looks as if you were going to lose a little money. Now do be careful with your purse. If you know in time that you are going to lose something, you won't lose it.

"Yes, your husband is perfectly true, you needn't worry about him. He thinks you're the best little woman on earth. See? There he is in the bottom of the cup right there you are close beside him. You needn't ever worry about him, not a bit."

It was after luncheon and they were gathered around the table having a session over the teacups. They were not young girls. They were women who had experienced years of matrimonial joys and sorrows, and they were indulging in a taste of the frivolity that never loses its savor for those whose hearts are young.

The little woman whose fortune had been read, flushed with pleasure at the assurance of the faithfulness of her husband. She knew it to be true, but she liked to hear it mentioned. In the symposium that naturally followed concerning husbands in general, one in particular was discussed who, after years of orderly living, had suddenly strayed from the path of virtue and had gone wrong. He belonged to an acquaintance absent from the circle and his sins multiplied as his misdeeds were quoted. They all agreed in pitying the unfortunate wife, and commiserated her ignorance of the situation.

"I do think she ought to know. Some one should tell her?" one exclaimed indignantly.

"We never see what is going on under our very eyes," another sighed dismally.

As for the guilty wretch of a man, he had not a shred of character left ,nor a leg of reputation on which to support his tottering frame. Nothing was bad enough for him, a slow death in boiling oil would be too mild a punishment. The agitation increased and the excitement was intense.

The little woman whose lot was a happy one, had listened in silence to the solos and choruses until she, too, caught the infection. Her eyes flashed and her body grew rigid. She was imagining evils which upon her might fall. Suddenly she sprang from her chair, and, with clenched fists spoke, bringing matters to an awful climax:

"If my husband acted like that," she announced fiercely, "I'd knock his infernal head off! Yes, I would, I'd knock his infernal head off!"

PRAYED BY TELEPHONE.

At a small dinner recently the guest of honor was a young married woman, formerly a resident of "the West." She is the proud mother of two fine boys, both under four years of age. In their education she endeavors to follow a system, like many other young mothers, and she is very careful to live up to any rule that she may have formulated for them.

During an early course in the dinner, and in the middle of an animated conversation with her host, she suddenly ceased talking. Her face took on a most startled expression. Then, finding her voice, she exclaimed:

"Mercy, I have forgotten those boys again! May I use your telephone?"

She was taken to the phone by the host, and the murmur of her voice in most earnest conversation was wafted back to the dining room. After a short time she returned.

"I beg a thousand pardons," she said, "but you must know I have always insisted that Sam and Dick say their prayers for me before they go to sleep. In the hurry of getting off tonight I entirely forgot my usual duty. So I called up the nurse. She brought them to the phone and they said their prayers over the wire I feel quite relieved."—Philadelphia Ledger.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last, 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Erasure Plate for Typewriters.

For some time there has been on the market an erasure plate somewhat similar to the upper portion of the device shown in the accompanying illustration, its purpose being to prevent the erasure from rubbing out more than the word or letter where the correction was to be inserted. As each erasure, no matter if

but a single letter, is removed from the paper, drops particles of dirt into the machine, and as these particles get into the working parts of the machine and necessitates frequent cleaning, it has occurred to a Canadian woman that a pocket should be provided to catch the dirt as the erasure is made. The embodiment of her idea is here presented, showing not only that flat slotted plate already in use, but also a curved plate to fit the surface of the rubber plate, and from the lower edge of this curved member depends a sort of pocket, into which the dirt will fall as it is brushed from the paper through the slots. The plate is placed over the error and held in position with one hand, while the erasure is made with the other, and then the brush which usually forms a part of the eraser is utilized to sweep the dirt from the paper and into the pocket, instead of permitting it to fall into the typewriter.

An Advertising Moral.

Once upon a time a donkey fell into a deep hole, and after nearly starving, caught sight of a passing fox and implored the stranger to help him out.

"I am too small to help you," said the fox, "but I will give you some advice. Only a few rods away is a big, strong elephant. Call to him and he will get you out in a jiffy."

After the fox had gone the donkey thus reasoned: "I am very weak from want of nourishment. Every move I make is just so much additional loss of strength. If I raise my voice to call the elephant I shall be weaker yet. No; I will not waste my substance that way. It is the duty of the elephant to come without calling.

So the donkey settled himself back, and eventually starved to death.

Long afterward the fox, on passing the hole, saw within a whitened skeleton, and remarked:

"If it be that the souls of animals are transmigrated into men, that donkey will become one of those who can never afford to advertise."—Cassel's Saturday Journal.

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me, could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pellets,' and improved from the start. After taking twelve bottles of the 'Discovery' I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—60 years. I owe it all to Doctor Pierce's medicines."

LITTLE BLACK PEOPLE

The Aborigines of the Philippine Islands.

The secretary of war has received a report from D. P. Barrows, chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes of the Philippines, on the ethnology of the islands, in which he says that, while the great majority of the population is unquestionably of Malayan origin, the aboriginal race of the archipelago is the dwarf black people known as "Negritos," or little negroes, says the Washington Star. He says the people of this race are almost the smallest on the globe, and are true savages. It was thought that their numbers were dwindling, and that not more than ten thousand remained in the islands, but inquiry shows not less than 30,000 of these dwarfs. Some of them average four feet in height, but the greater number are under three feet. They feed upon roots and small game, and do not live in villages, but roam through the mountains in small groups of a few families each. They are timid and fearful of approach, and yet to a certain extent are related by blood to more civilized tribes. Mr. Barrows says:

"The number of problems presented to the ethnologist by these little blacks is almost bewildering. What place have they in the evolution of race? Their identity with the Sakais of the Malay peninsula and the Mincopies of the Andaman islands is almost certain, but what is their relation to those other pigmies—the dolichocephalic dwarfs of Central Africa? And further, what may be their connection with the true negro race of Melanesia, almost contiguous to them? The geographic distribution of the Negritos is such that we must conclude that at one time they were practically the sole possessors of the Philippine archipelago; and unquestionably the first to arrive and to dispute their possession of the soil and to drive them into the mountainous interiors which they now occupy were the tribes of primitive Malayans which still constitute the most considerable element of the non-Christian population of the islands."

In contrast to the dwarfs are the tribes in the vicinity of the Gulf of Davao and Mount Apo in eastern Mindanao. They are very tall, with hair wavy rather than straight, a narrow and prominent nose and a color of skin approaching that of the Polynesians, and, according to Mr. Barrows, they are another non-Malayan element. He describes the seven Christian tribes, the Mahometan Malays and other Malayan peoples, and says:

"Of such diverse and varied elements, then, is the population of the Philippines composed. Of the mixtures with Chinese and European blood it is unnecessary to speak further here. The variety of problems there present is equally great for the ethnologist and the statesman. Since the first arrival of the Portugese in eastern waters the mind of the Malay has appeared to the European as a closed book. Both races have ever misunderstood and misrepresented each other. Out of mutual ignorance and fear have followed hatred, oppression and retaliation. In the establishment of order in these islands this government is attempting to rear a new standard of relationship between the white man and the Malay. The success of this effort, so full of possibilities for the future of life and intercourse in the Far East, will depend in a large measure on our correct understanding and scientific grasp of the peoples whose problems we are facing."

He opposes very strongly the application of the Indian reservation scheme to the Malays and says that his inquiries into the treatment of the Indians in this country have satisfied him that, in spite of excellent intentions, the policy has not brought forth satisfactory results, and in a thousand cases has not done justice to the Indian.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. The signature of E. W. Grove is on every box. 25c.

YELLOW JOURNAL BULLYING

It is, of course, impossible to determine accurately the extent of newspaper influence upon legislation and the conduct of public officials by these systematic attempts at bullying. Making all due allowance, however, there have been within recent years many significant illustrations of the shaping of public events. Mr. Creelman is quite right in saying, as he does in his interesting book, "On the Great Highway," that the story of the Spanish war is incomplete which overlooks the part which yellow journalism had to do with bringing it on. He tells us that some time prior to the commencement of hostilities a well-known artist, who had been sent to Cuba as a representative of one of these papers and had there grown tired of inaction, telegraphed his chief that there was no prospect of war, and that he wished to come home. The reply he received was characteristic of the influence of yellow journalism upon the journalists represented: "You furnish the pictures, we will furnish the war." It is characteristic because the new journalism aims to direct rather than to mould it, to make measures and find men.

The greater portion of the readers of the great sensational newspapers live at or near the place of publication, where the half-dozen daily editions can be placed in their hands hot from the press. The news furnished in them is, for the most part, of distinctively local interest. In their columns the horizon is narrow and inexpressibly dingy. Detailed narrations of sensational local happenings, preferably crimes and scandals, are given conspicuous places, while more important events occurring outside the city limits are treated with telegraphic brevity. These papers constitute, beyond question, the greatest provincializing influence in metropolitan life.—George W. Alger, in the February Atlantic.

Royal Babies.

Doubtless there will be much comparing of notes between the czaritza and the queen of Italy about their respective babies during the Imperial visit to Rome. Princess Yolanda, the eldest child of the king and queen of Italy, is about the same age as the Grand Duchess Maria, who is the present baby of the czaritza; but these wee girls are only a trifle over a year older than the latest addition to the Italian royal family. Princess Mafalda. These two royal mothers will doubtless sympathize with each other over the bitter disappointment which they both had to endure with regard to the sex of their children, but like all mothers, they will be sure to find a thousand compensations for the fact that they have no son in the sweetness and companionableness of their tiny daughters.—Lady's Pictorial.

Religious Music.

"How do you like this young pianist?"
"I think she is a good Christian?"
"Yes; her right hand does not know what her left hand does!"—Le Figaro, Paris.

A Maiden Forlorn.

She (over 40 and homely)—Oh, if I could only get a love letter for once in my life, even if it had no stamp!—Fliegende Blatter.

Tiny Air Engine.

A Danbury man has made a compressed air engine which is half an inch high and no larger than a dime, but it runs as long as the air is applied.

A LAYMAN

Gave Doctor a Hint About Coffee.

Speaking of coffee a doctor of Decaturville, Ohio, says, "We used to analyze coffee at the medical college and in spite of our labratory tests which showed it to contain caffine, an active poison, I continued to use the drink, and later on found myself affected with serious stomach trouble, indigestion, headaches, etc.

The headaches came on so regularly and oppressed me so that I found it difficult to attend to my regular duties. One day last November I met a friend whom I had known to be similarly afflicted. His marked improvement in appearance caused me to enquire what he had been doing. He announced that he had some time ago quit coffee and was using Postum Food Coffee, to this change he attributed the change in his health.

I took the hint, even from a layman, and made the same change myself. The first week I noticed a little difference, but not much. The third week the change was almost magical. I have continued with the Postum and now my digestion is perfect, the nervous headaches have entirely disappeared, and I am well. My own analysis of the Postum Food Coffee shows it to be a pure food drink of strong character which is a marked contrast to the old fashioned coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

50,000 BOXES Free!

RHEUMATISM

Cured by a New REMEDY.

Deformity of the hands in general Chronic Articular Rheumatism.

While an invalid from Rheumatism, when nothing in the world would even relieve me, I succeeded in combining five harmless ingredients into a compound which completely cured me contrary to the predictions of my doctor. I then tried this remedy on my friends and neighbors suffering from rheumatism, also on hospital patients with such wonderful results that even prominent physicians had to admit that my remedy was a positive success.

Since then the remedy has cured hundreds of decrepit persons who could neither clothe nor feed themselves among them persons of 70 and 80 years of age, who had suffered for more than 40 years. So positive am I what this remedy will do, that I have set aside 50,000 Boxes for free distribution so that other unfortunate sufferers may profit by my good luck. It is a wonderful remedy and there is no doubt that it will cure all cases given up by doctors and hospitals.

Remember that I ask you no money, simply send your name and address for free box, and should you need more you can have it at a trifling cost. It is not my intention to accumulate a big fortune out of my discovery, but what I want is to relieve misery and torture. Addr. John A. Smith, 1771 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Send NO money NOR stamps.

ART OF ENAMELING TAKEN UP BY WOMEN

That history repeats itself is proved the world over any day in the week and even in the twentieth century it is especially necessary to go back to the time of the ancients for suggestions in art.

This year Pratt institute opened a course in enameling in connection with the art metal department, which has been taken up by a number of young women, who are displaying marked aptitude for the work.

The same methods are employed today as in the days when the old Egyptian or Greek lover ordered to be made for his heart's queen a necklace or a vase of the beautiful multicolored glasses.

The work done at Pratt institute, while mostly all small pieces, is of great beauty, each student vieing with his neighbor to excel and to create the most pleasing and artistic design. The work here must of necessity be original, as every part and every thing is made by the students themselves, even the tools and appliances.

Many of the articles are very cleverly designed and wrought. This is especially noticed in jewelry made by the students. In making a chain of silver to be ornamented with enamel, they test their creative ability to its utmost to have the links unlike those of other chains, for while a link is a link, it can with care be made unlike other links, by changing the shape and decoration. The pendants by these students are also remarkable, for all designs must be original, despite the old adage that "there is nothing new under the sun." The only thing to do, therefore, is to treat old designs or parts of them, in an original manner and so evolve what is styled an original production.

The basis of all enameling is an easily fusible colorless silicate or glass, to which the desired degree of opaqueness is imparted by mixtures of metallic oxides. This molten mass, after cooling, is washed and then reduced to a fine powder and again moistened, making a paste, which is spread on the metal, over which is laid the glass; then the whole is fired and firmly adheres. The most common metal used is copper, which lends its rich color very readily to this fine of work—then, gold and silver, and sometimes bronze is used.

The art is of very great antiquity, having first been practiced in Egypt, where even today are to be found many exquisite remains from here it passed over to Greece, where it was extensively used. It was much used in Rome during the reign of Augustus, at which period the Roman architects began using colored glass in their mosaic decorations.

This beautiful art is today to be found in some of its forms in almost any home. It is extensively used in making jewelry, in lamp shades and all forms of decoration for the home and person.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

AMONG THE TRUSTS.

Charlie Thistleton has just been appointed division superintendent of the Utopian Traction company. Charlie doesn't know a trolley from a turbine, but his father owns a lot of preferred stock all right. The old gentleman says that the big combinations are simply great for bringing talent to the front.

Amalgamated Chewing Gum has just added a third vice president to its official list, salary $14,000. Judkins Slow take the position, having given up—some say he was discharged from—his $14-a-week clerkship in a law office. Judkins was even called a sluggard, but he went to his aunt, and as she held the first mortgage on Amalgamated, he landed the job. You ought to hear Judkins talk about the economics of trusts.

All of Joe Letterless's friends have been congratulating him on the splendid success he has had in being chosen chief advertising agent for the reorganized publishing firm of Kelcham & Co. Joe's intimates never suspected that he knew anything about the book business. It was his uncle that discovered his great abilities in that direction. Yes, it was the same uncle who financed the reorganization.

Young Dudley Deadbeat's proud mother tells her friends that he has certainly broken the record. Only four years out of college —that is, of course, he didn't graduate, but he left four years ago, you know—and here he is purchasing agent for International Ivory at a salary of $12,000. She says she has often remarked to her husband, who has the controlling interest in International, that she does not believe there was even such an instance of rapid advancement of a young man under the regime of competition.—New York Post.

LAUNCHED ON LIFE'S BILLOWY SEA

About 75 people gathered at Hotel Paisley last Thursday evening to witness the ceremony that bound together the lives of Mr. John Simmons and Ida Hamilton. Rev. Clark officiated in an able and impressive manner. * * * * The bride looked charming attired in a white silk dress trimmed in white applique, and carrying a bouquet of pretty flowers. The groom looked at his best in a suit of black. The sacred ceremony was begun, pursued, and ended without the slightest hesitation. * * * Such joy prevailed that the happy moments seemed to flee all too rapidly; but for an hour prattle and chatter and merry laughter gave evidence of supreme happiness. * * * Syrup jug, Frances Suit; * * * shaving mug, Michael and Pearl Suit; syrup jug, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Coman; syrup jug, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Moss; syrup jug and tray, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Light; syrup jug, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Moore; pocket book from groom to bride, hair chain from bride to groom.—Chewaucan (Wis.) Post.

Fascination of Golf.

An old Scotch gentleman and a youth had spent the whole day on the golf links, and, as is often the case with particularly enthusiastic players, had had some remarkably close and exciting games. As they left for home the old man remarked, "Hey, mon, but it's bin a gran' day!"

"It has," the youth assented.

"Think ye ye could come again on the morrow, laddie?"

"Well," the young man answered, reflectively, "I was to be married, but I can put it off."—Answers.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Gauge Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter.

There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the benedictine laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the supervision and advice of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakness of lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—no gauge—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, at 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

THE FARMSTEAD

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

About Hog Cholera.

Editor Farmstead:—Say to W. F. M. that a nice preventive for hog cholera or any other form of disease in swine or human beings is a pathological impossibility, because disease is nature's method of equalizing animal life upon our sphere. Therefore, nature has wisely determined that its origin shall remain a secret. A great step in advance was made in the discovery of bacilli, but their exact mode of operation is still more or less of a mystery. Numerous experiments and long years of study have been the means of evolving certain principles which serve as a guide to the maintenance of a fair state of health and the prevention of the fatal termination of disease, both in man and the lower orders of animals. The vital principles in combatting swine disease, I have discovered to be in proper system of feeding. No one kind of food or combination of foods should be given continuously; neither should any kind of food be given in excess of the natural requirements to maintain a healthy growth. This is a fundamental principle, which, if ignored, will eventually produce fatal results. I do not say that it cannot be done, because it constantly is done; but the risk taken is greater than that of the man who goes up in a balloon to come down in a parachute, and the opportunities for fatal results are correspondingly great.

This principle applies to all animal nature. Over-feeding is undoubtedly responsible for black leg in calves and tuberculosis in older cattle. It gradually paves the way for hog cholera and swine fever and general derangement of the vital functions in man. Improper dieting produces fermentation of the blood, which invites attack from the various bacteria ever present in the atmosphere, readily perform their functions. This accounts for the great mortality in hogs, which can only be avoided by an intelligent system of feeding, faithfully carried out. Occasional change of food is absolutely necessary to maintain a normal state of health. Shelled oats, if you wish, but never ground, is an indispensable adjunct to the diet of hogs. It is a sovereign remedy in the digestive disorders so common to swine, which invariably herald an attack of disease. Bran slop, with a dash of wheat shorts, together with corn in the ear, shelled or ground, as a substantial feed has served me well for 30 years. Wheat and rye are both good, but should always be either soaked or ground, and if cooked are relished. Linseed meal, cooked by pouring boiling water upon it and given in the form of slop, is an excellent substitute for green food at any time. It will brighten up a bunch of shoats and set them to growing when, as frequently happens, they have got to the turning point between disease and health, and are apparently standing still; but there is nothing that will fully compensate for green food. This should always be provided, when possible.

No form of food, however, should ever be given when diarrhoea is present; not even skimmed milk; any form of drink will symptoms have disappeared. Then give oats for a few days until the bowels are regulated, when regular feeding may be resumed. Inspect your hogs carefully every day, noting the excrement, which are surprised at how large they are now for their age.—M., Manchester, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: If you are scarce of milk, take a handful of chop, pour boiling water over it, and stir till you have a thin state; in that milk you don't have to spare. Corn meal and middlings, half and half, will do. When the calf gets older, you can give a little more.—K., Gallon, O.

To Kill Moles.

Editor Farmstead: An easy way to kill moles is to cut off the heads of four friction matches, insert in a ball of warm corn bread, the size of a small marble; with your finger make a hole in the fresh track; drop the bread in and cover so as to keep out the light. It may be necessary to repeat, as Mr. Mole has a large family.—H. B.

Tamworth Hogs.

Editor Farmstead: Can any of your readers give me a description or valuable information as to the Tamworth hog? I think I am a native of Canada. I do not know if they could be gotten, or whether they would do well here.—Y., Albion, Ind.

Bean Weevil--Hen House.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one tell me how to exterminate a weevil that appears in the green beans? They began on mine about the second week, and just literally devoured every one.

Also, how to build a good hen house. Can a soft limestone be used in the place of gravel?—Bachelor Girl, Oklahoma.

Corn Smut and Blight.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader tell me if there is any way to saturate corn before planting the seed to prevent smut, also blight? I have had your paper coming into the family for some twenty years, but have never before asked you a question. Therefore I trust I shall have an answer.—G. M. D.

Garget.

Editor Farmstead: Can any subscriber inform me what is a speedy cure for garget in a cow? From one teat nothing but very thick, stringy matter comes. She is healthy, has a good appetite, and is in good condition. Will be fresh in twelve days.—B., Guthrie, Okla.

What Ails the Mule?

Editor Farmstead: What is wrong with this mule, and how cured? It has been lame in both fore feet for two years. On soft ground it does not limp so you can detect it, but on hard ground it can hardly go. It has a hard ridge around its ankles, about an inch above its hoof. It is better at times than others.—G., Galen, Tenn.

Roup in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please tell me what to do for my chickens? They have the roup, I think. Their mouths stand open, and are black, and one eye goes shut.

J. K. B., Evart, Wis., gave a recipe to make cows in heat. It was rennet, but I do not know what it is and cannot get it at a drug store. We are farmers and like your paper very much.

Please tell me what causes the hair to come off a cow's neck, and what to do for it? She rubs and licks herself and we can not find lice.—B., Cochranton, Pa.

Rennet is the stomach of a calf, salted and dried, and is used to curdle milk to make cheese. We think an extract of it is prepared and sold to cheesemakers.—Editor Farmstead.

Frog Raising.

Editor Farmstead: Will some of the readers of The Blade give some information on frog raising?—C., Henrietta, Mich.

Sheep Disease.

Editor Farmstead: I have some sheep that have died. Will some one please give me the disease and remedy? The sheep get down and lie from two to four days; the jaws get stiff and the tongue is of a dark blue color.

How many eggs has chicken hens been known to lay?—H., Trimble, Va.

Rattlesnakes.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one tell me how to obtain the oil from rattlesnakes? Also, how to cure or tan their skins?—R. H. L., Pennsylvania.

Isn't It Impossible?

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please tell me how to make a cherry tree bear fruit? I have a beautiful large tree, with an abundance of foliage each year, but only a very few cherries, and they are small and bitter.—O., Terre Haute, Indiana.

For Stock Breeders.

Editor Farmstead: I have some heifers and cows that show no inclination to breed—they fall to come in heat. Will some one tell me through your paper, what will bring about the desired result? —W., Pomerey, O.

Red Cedar.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader of the Blade inform me through its columns, where red cedar grows, such as is used for fence posts?—Y., Camden, Mich.

Bugs and Beans.

Editor Farmstead: Can any of the readers of the Blade give a recipe to keep bugs out of beans? We have trouble every summer with bugs eating up our beans.—M., Arney, Ind.

Hog Cholera.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to W. F. M., I wish to say that soft soap is a sure cure for hog cholera. Put two cans of concentrated lye into a 40-gallon kettle, with 8 pounds of grease put in a few pailfuls of water, and cook; then fill the kettle with water. The hogs will eat it all right. If fed once in two weeks it will keep hogs healthy.—Subscriber, Kan.

Buckhorn Plantains.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please inform me how to kill out buckhorn plantains in a lawn, without plowing the lawn?—S., Lawton, Mich.

That Pine Board Colt.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to J. W. G., Hale, Mo., in regard to his colt eating pine boards: Take one pound of salts, one pound of soda, one-half pound of saltpetre, four ounces of gunpowder, four ounces of sulphur, and mix it together and dissolve it in two quarts of water, and give once a day until cured. Put a little turpentine on the food and keep her from seeing or reaching any pine boards and she will stop eating them.—J. I. W., Griffton, N. C.

Young Sows.

Editor Farmstead: I have taken The Blade a long time, but have never contributed anything for the help of those who want information in this department. I see a letter in February 12 issue asking for information that I can give. The question asked was will prevent a sow coming in heat while fattening is conclusive evidence that there are farmers and stock breeders who had better be at some other business. I will say for him, however, that outside of knocking in the head he must have been spayed while young, and he will not be bothered to any considerable extent with what he terms in heat.—G. C. H., Va.

Fence Posts.

Editor Farmstead: There is no difference between lasting qualities of a sawed or split post if they have equal amounts of the heart of the tree. Therefore a round post is not so preferable on account of so much sap. A post well seasoned will doubly outlast those which are green when set. Put either end in the ground, and it makes little difference about the bark but that should be taken off when well seasoned. You are in clover with white oak and burr oak; walnut makes a very fair post.—C. G. L., Charlton, Co., Mo.

Regarding Fuchsias.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader of the Farmstead tell me what to do for my fuchsia, or what kind of food to put on it? It shed all its leaves in the fall, and the new ones are coming slowly. I don't know how to treat it.—G., Sallneville, O.

Predicting the Future Horse.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please tell me if there is any way to measure a colt to tell anything about the size he will be when grown?—K., Lockhart, W. Va.

Lameness in Mule.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader tell me what is the matter with my mule? She has small lump forming on the outside of one front leg about half way between the fetlock and hoof (or in the lower pastern joint). She is very lame and has been so nearly a year. I never found the trouble till recently.—B., Crossville, Ala.

Young Turkeys.

Editor Farmstead: What was the matter with my young turkeys last spring? They commenced to act sleepy and lived but a short time. I lost 49 within five days; lost about 80 in all. They were between four and five weeks old. Their feathers were nice and smooth and their louse to be found on them.—S., Archbold, Ohio.

Raspberry Culture.

Editor Farmstead: I have a raspberry patch one or two years old. The vines cover and lean close to the ground. The tip ends have grown fast. Can one of the readers of The Blade please tell me how to trim and raise off the ground, so as to produce a good crop?—B., Cumberland, Iowa.

Sudden Blindness.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader of The Blade tell me what to do for my colt? She is nearly two years old and has just gone blind. At first we thought one eye was affected, but in a few days, when let out, we found she couldn't see a particle, and would stumble over everything in the way. She has been kept in a box stall with a colt one year older. We can find no cause for this malady. Is there any probability that she will outgrow it? Any information will be thankfully received.—W. M. W., Allegany Co., N. Y.

Grape and Onion Culture.

Editor Farmstead: Why do not the readers of the Farmstead avail themselves of the work of the Department of Agriculture?

In the issue of February 5 some one asks for information on grape culture. Let him write to "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," and request a copy of Bulletin No. 15, on grape culture, it will be sent free.

In The Blade of February 12, another subscriber asks for advice on onion culture. Let him write as above and ask for Bulletin No. 31, on onion culture. These bulletins are up-to-date, and contain all the information these persons need.—G., Missouri.

Quaking Aspen.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell P. M. S., Indiana, that there is no tree called quaking ash. There is a tree called the quaking asp that grows on low land, which is used for making paper and is said to possess medical properties.—C., Cromwell, Ind.

The quaking aspen belongs to the poplar family, and ought to be common throughout Indiana.

Oils Cure Cancer.

All forms of cancer and tumor, internal and external, cured by soothing, balmy oil, and without pain or disfigurement. No experiment, but successfully used ten years. Write to the Home Office of the Originator for free book.—Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

WHEN CHICKENS SHINE.

When cows comes home, an' sun is low
An' chickens shine agin de sky,
Good-by, my love, I 'bleeged ter go
Good-by, my love, good-by.
Good-by, my love, I speed away,
Good-by, my love, once more—
'Till I return at break o' day
Good-by, my love, I go.

I go whar white folks slumber soun',
I go ter fotch dat hen,
I tells dat rooster please ter mum down—
Good-by, my love, 'till den.
Good-by, my love, put on dat pot—
Good-by, my baby love—
Be shore an' keep dat water hot—
Good-by, my turkle dove.

—C. H. Beazley, in Macon Telegraph.

STARK Best by Test—78 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN Stark Nurserv, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y. PAY CASH Weekly

SPRING HILL, MD., Dec. 2, 1901.

I have used a great deal of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. It is the best medicine for stock I ever used and I always keep it on hand. My wife could not be without it for poultry. I can recommend it for cattle, horses, hogs and poultry. A. G. SECHRIST.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine was put on the market because thousands of stock raisers used the famous Thedford's Black-Draught on their flocks and herds with successful results. It has all the good qualities of Thedford's Black-Draught other ingredients being added which make it palatable for stock and poultry. This powdered medicine put in their food keeps the animal's bowels and liver active and is a positive preventive of disease even in the midst of contagion.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

is a preventive of hog cholera and cures poultry which has been attacked by that dreaded disease. A can of this medicine will keep a good sized herd of hogs or cattle or a flock of poultry in health for several weeks.

Horses do more work, cattle fatten better and cows give more milk, hogs and sheep gain weight and poultry lay more eggs when their bowels and liver are regulated by Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine.

No farm

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, or concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Pilgrims.

"Please give me the names of the Puritans who landed at Plymouth on December 20, 1620.—J. W. G., Gallipolis, O.

They are not called Puritans, but Pilgrims. They were, of course, dissenters from the church of England; but the term Puritan is applied to those dissenters who settled at Boston, Salem, etc., while those who came in the Mayflower were called Pilgrims. The Mayflower carried 102 souls, counting her captain and crew, 102 in all. One died on the voyage, and two births are recorded, so that 102 reached their destination. Of these 74 were males and 29 females. The colony consisted of 34 adult males, all of whom were accompanied by their wives, and by children under age—20 boys and girls. Besides these there were 4 men-servants and 3 maid-servants, 19 men-servants and 3 maid-servants, 19 mechanics and tradesmen hired for temporary service.

On November 22, 1620, in the cabin of the Mayflower, the male heads of the colony signed the famous compact which became the basis for the constitution of the infant colony. The following were the signers:

John Turner,	Francis Eaton,
William Bradford,	James Chilton,
Edward Winslow,	John Crackston,
William Brewster,	John Billington,
Isaac Allerton,	Moses Fletcher,
Miles Standish,	John Goodman,
John Alden,	Degory Priest
Samuel Fuller,	Thomas Williams,
Christopher Martin	Gilbert Winslow,
William Mullins,	Edmund Margeson,
William White,	Peter Brown,
Richard Warren,	Richard Britteridge,
John Howland,	George Soule,
Stephen Hopkins,	Richard Clarke,
Edward Tilley,	Richard Gardner,
John Tilley,	John Allerton,
Francis Cook,	Thomas English,
Thomas Rogers,	Edward Dotey,
Thomas Tinker,	Edward Lister,
John Riddall,	
	Edward Fuller.

International Date Line.

"Please give the history of the international date line. Where does it start, and why was it made? Also, by whom was it located?—M. T., Lomax, Va.

There is no "history" to it. As commerce increased across the Pacific, it became necessary, for convenience, to establish a line on the two sides of which the calendar is different. Naturally a meridian of 180 degrees of longitude—that is, half around the globe east or west from Greenwich—was adopted, not by law, but by common consent of navigators. The line varies from this at several points, to accommodate the local calendars. Some three or four years ago we printed a map with detailed description.

Days of the Week.

In The Blade of February 12, you gave the origin and meaning of the names of the months. If willing, I would like to have you give the origin and names of the days of the week."—T. J. P., Naples, New York.

The days of the week were named by the Romans from the seven heavenly bodies, which they called planets—the sun, the moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. The people of Northern Europe—or the Teutonic stock—substituted the names of their own divinities for the Roman ones in three cases. Sunday is named for the sun, Monday for the moon, Tuesday for Tuisco, the Norse god corresponding to Mars, Wednesday for Woden or Odin, father of the gods; Thursday for Thor, the god of war; Friday for Freya, corresponding to the Roman Venus, and Saturday for Saturn.

The Harvest Moon.

"When was it that the moon appeared to rise at the same time for several successive evenings, and why was it?"—Subscriber.

Your query seems to refer to what is known in England as the harvest moon. It is the full moon which in any year occurs nearest to the autumnal equinox (Sept. 21). The following full moon is called the hunter's moon. At that time of year the moon, when nearly full, rises for several consecutive evenings nearly at the same hour, so that the moonlight evenings last for an unusually long time. This phenomenon depends upon the fact that at that time of year the full moon is in that portion of its path which is least inclined to the eastern horizon.

President Carnot.

"What was President Carnot, when did he live and by whom was he assassinated?"—M. T., Burlington, Ind.

Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot, president of France, was born at Limoges in 1837. He was elected president of the republic December 3, 1887. One June 24, 1894, he was stabbed by an anarchist, while driving through the streets of Lyons, where he had gone to attend an exhibition of arts, sciences and industries. He died that night.

A "Round Robin."

"What is a 'Round Robin?'"—S. R., Clyde, O.

A round robin is a written paper—a petition, memorial or remonstrance, signed by a number of persons, whose names are signed in a circle. This is done to conceal the order of signing, and thus to make all the signers equally responsible.

Robert Collyer.

"Please give a short sketch of Robert Collyer."—Mrs. H., Canaseraga, N. Y.

Robert Collyer, the noted Unitarian clergyman, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1823. He learned the trade of blacksmith, emigrated to the United States in 1850 and settled at Shoemakertown, Pa., where he followed the trade of hammer marker. He joined the Unitarian church in 1859, became a missionary to Chicago, where he founded the Unity church in 1860; in 1870 he became pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New York city.

Lewis and Clarke Expedition.

"Please give a short description of the Lewis and Clark expedition across the Rocky Mountains to Oregon. Was the expedition sent out by our government? If so, what for?"—I. D. A., Durand, Wis.

Meriwether Lewis, from 1801 to 1803, was the private secretary of President Jefferson. It was determined by the government to send out an exploring expedition to explore the newly-acquired Louisiana purchase, and to reach and to explore through Oregon, which was then almost absolutely unknown. President Jefferson recommended Lewis for this task. He was associated with Capt. William Clarke of the United States navy. Their party was composed of nine young men from Kentucky, 14 soldiers, two Canadian boatmen, an interpreter, a hunter, and a negro servant of Capt. Clarke. They set out in the summer of 1803, and wintered on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri. In the spring of 1804 they started up the Missouri. The next winter was passed among the Mandan Indians. On April 7, 1805, they again moved forward, went to the sources of the Missouri, thence across the mountains to the Pacific ocean. On November 15 they reached the Pacific, the mouth of the Columbia. They passed the winter there, started to return on March 23, 1806, and reached St. Louis September 23, after an absence of two years and four months.

Brief Replies.

G. M. H., Toledo, Wash.: Col. Ingersoll's family consists of his widow and daughters. So we think. All are agnostics like himself. His father was a minister.

G. W. E., Bethany, Mo.: The popular impression is not at all opposed to Christian teaching, as it is taught in all our colleges and schools, even those under control of religious denominations. The Bible is not a text-book in science of any kind, and no sensible man claims that it is its purpose is to teach man his duty to his God and to his fellow-men.

C. F. M., East Branch, N. Y.: There is no navigable water connection between the Ottawa river and Lake Huron.

T. J. W., Perkins, Okla.: Your story is one of those tales that get into circulation, no one knows how. Booth's heart was not taken from his body, of course. Don't lend a credulous ear to such absurdities.

G. W. R., Flat Creek, N. C.: If a representative dies during his term, his salary stops then; but it has become the custom to give his widow or family a sum equal to his salary for the remainder of his term. Death stops all contests for seats.

J. B. S., Marshall, O.: Red snow sometimes falls in the Arctic region. The color is caused by a minute plant. We never heard of black snow, unless it was caused by smoke or dust.

S. C. R., Marshall, O.: We can not imagine any circumstances under which shadows cast by the sun would fall northward at the Antarctic circle. If such a thing can happen, we would be pleased to know how.

D. F., Greenville, Ia.: Henry M. Stanley was born in Great Britain, came to this country when a boy, was adopted by a gentleman of New Orleans, named Stanley, whose name he took. A score of years ago he returned to England and made it his home.

J. P. E., Coolspring, Pa.: It is not only the right but the duty of a postmaster to see that postal cards contain no matter prohibited by law, and that second-class matter contains no writing. If you want your correspondence private, don't use postal cards.

P. D., North Liberty, Ind.: There are 7 sects of Methodists in the United States—Methodist Episcopal, Union American M. E., African Methodist Episcopal, African Union M. E., African M. E. Zion, Methodist Protestant, Wesleyan Methodist, Methodist Episcopal South, Congregational Methodist, Congregational Methodist Colored, New Congregational Methodist, Zion Apostolic, Colored Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, Free Methodist, Independent Methodist and Evangelical Missionary.

E. J. S., Colley, Va.: Thomas Chalmers Hannuch was born in Middletown, Md., in 1849; emigrated to Ohio in boyhood; unmarried; has been engaged in literary work since 1867. If you will read the rules above you will see this editor is not allowed to give addresses.

Subscriber, Gaines, Mich.: At a meeting with 60 members present, a resolution received twelve affirmative votes and no negative ones. It should have been declared adopted. That is the practice in congress and all legislative bodies. No votes can count unless they are cast. The 48 who did not vote could not be counted for nor against. They had the right to vote; if they did not, that was their lookout. There is no possible question as to the propriety of declaring it adopted.

W. A. G., Sidney, O.: If a note of $100 is given for one year at 6 per cent, $109 is the face of the note. The sum promised to be paid is $100; there is a second promise to pay interest; but the interest is additional to the face of the note.

M. T. B., Petros, Tenn.: The very small letter M on the collet of the head of Liberty on the silver dollar is the initial of Mr. Morgan, the artist who cut the die.

J. F. J., Petros, Tenn.: The Sixth United States circuit embraces the states of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee. Justice Harlan, of the supreme court, presides.

C. F. C., Lexington, Va.: The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy was explained on the first page of The Blade of February 19. Marconi is an Italian. Learn to spell his name. It is not "Micront."

S. E. P., Painesville, O.: The Hawaiian occupation of the island you mention was not carried out. Guam is pronounced "Goo-ahm," the a sounded as in father, and accented on first. Tutuila is pronounced Too-too-ee-lah, accent on the third. Please note the Rules and observe them.

S. M. S., Markel, Tex.: There are 83 United States district courts in this country and our possessions. The government of all territories and possessions is vested in congress, and in each case a separate law is enacted for the purpose. Please note the rule which prohibits more than one question.

O. L. H., Parkersburg, W. Va.: The gravity, hardness and fusibility of a metal are always the same, no matter where found. If there is any difference, it is because of other things in combination with it. Gold is a very soft metal only a few being softer—lead, for instance.

S. C., Marshall, O.: Cape Farewell is so called because it is the last point of land in Greenland.

D. E. R., Marshall, O.: In the latitude of Toledo the sun now rises at a point several degrees south of east.

F. S., Wolcott, Ind.: The government of France which helped the United States in the Revolution was King Louis XVI. The French Revolution followed, and the idea of the government of France was to involve the United States in the wars France was waging in Europe. President Washington very wisely opposed our involving ourselves in European political quarrels.

R. F. W., Oldtown, Va.: The Greek word cheo means to pour, to pour out, to spill; in the passive voice, to be poured forth, to flow or stream or gush forth; to become liquid; to melt or dissolve; to pour or shoot out, to shed, to scatter. Raino means to besprinkle, to sprinkle, to strew or scatter; to bedew, to bespatter.

Special Notice to Questioners.

The number of questions is increasing so that the editor has not room to answer. We are glad to answer any question that we believe of general interest to our 150,000 readers; but, remember, because you are interested in it, it does not follow that everybody else is. We shall here after draw the line much more sharply. Do not send us any questions of the following kinds:

Don't ask us where you can buy any thing, nor where you can sell anything.

Don't ask us to print poems, songs, etc nor where you can find them.

Don't ask where you can get a certain book. Apply to a bookseller.

Don't ask any question in a guessing contest. We won't answer.

Don't ask primary school questions that you can answer from a geography, or a dictionary, or other school book.

Don't ask the address of any person.

Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm.

Don't ask any question about legal matters. Consult a lawyer.

Don't ask any question about the value of old coins, stamps, or other curiosities. We will not answer.

Don't ask for a reply by mail. This department is for general information of our readers; if your question is not of that kind, you can't expect a reply through the paper, and the editor is too busy to answer by mail.

Don't ask two or three questions at a time, and request replies in successive issues. One question at a time, please. If you ask more, don't be surprised to get no reply to any.

Lastly, give your real name and real postoffice address, so that we may see if your name is on our mailing list. This department is for subscribers, not for any one else.

Glance over the answers under the heading "Miscellaneous." There are not over a half dozen questions which should have been asked us. We shall hereafter pay no attention to such questions, and not take space to tell why we do not answer.

The Siamese Twins.

"Please give an account of the Siamese twins, the date of birth and death, and if they were ever separated."—M. S. M., Severy, Kan.

The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, were born in 1871, and died in North Carolina in 1874, within a few hours of each other. Each was married, and has several children. Chang died first, of cerebral clot, during the night; when Eng awoke and found his brother dead, his fright produced a nervous shock, which, acting on a feeble heart, caused his death before any attempt could be made to separate the two.

Oberlin College.

W. E. H., Oak Shade, O.: The town of Oberlin, Lorain county, Ohio, was founded by a colony of Evangelical Congregationalists, and named for Jean Frederic Oberlin, a French philanthropist, born 1740, died 1826. Oberlin college was founded in 1833. Some years after, there was serious trouble at Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, over the slavery question, and several professors resigned rather than obey an order of the trustees that the slavery problem should not be discussed in the institution. Three of them went to Oberlin, and joined the faculty of that college. As a result, the college was opened to all students able to pass the entrance examinations, without distinction of sex or color.

The British Empire.

R. B., Dayton, Wash.: The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and colonies and dependencies all over the world. Here is the area and population:

	Square miles.	Population.
United Kingdom	120,979	41,605,323
Europe:		
Gibraltar	2	26,203
Malta, etc.	122	177,745
Asia:		
India	1,800,258	294,266,701
Ceylon	25,365	3,008,239
Cyprus	3,584	187,000
Aden and Socotra	3,070	44,000
Straits Settlements	1,500	595,577
Hong Kong	20	221,441
Labuan	31	5,853
British North Borneo	31,000	150,000
Africa:		
Cape Colony	276,800	1,706,100
Natal and Zululand	34,700	828,500
St. Helena	47	4,116
Ascension	38	200
Sierra Leone	15,000	300,000
British Guinea, etc.	339,900	23,455,000
Mauritius, etc.	1,063	392,500
British South and East Africa	1,989,247	14,911,000
Transvaal	119,139	1,091,156
Orange River	48,326	207,502
America:		
Canada	370,488	
New Brunswick	28,200	
Nova Scotia	20,907	
Manitoba	73,956	
British Columbia	383,300	
Northwest Territories	3,257,500	
Prince Edward Island	2,133	
Population of the above		5,338,882
Newfoundland	42,200	198,000
British Guiana	76,000	282,000
British Honduras	7,562	28,000
Jamaica	4,193	581,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,754	275,000
Barbadoes	166	172,000
Bahamas	5,794	48,000
Bermuda	41	16,000
Other islands	8,742	255,000
Australasia:		
New South Wales	310,700	1,369,232
Victoria	87,884	1,195,874
South Australia	903,690	362,795
Queensland	668,497	592,832
Western Australia	975,876	182,553
Tasmania	26,215	171,066
New Zealand	104,022	743,214
Fiji	7,423	121,798
New Guinea	88,640	350,000

The Hague Tribunal.

"Who compose the Hague tribunal, how did they get their positions, and how would a vacancy be filled?"—New Subscriber, Pilcher, O.

The official title of this tribunal is the International Court of Arbitration. It is a permanent court which is ready at any time to consider and arbitrate any international disputes which the nations involved agree to submit to its decision. At the suggestion of the Czar of Russia, an universal peace conference was held in 1899, which adopted, by treaty, the plan of this permanent tribunal. Fifteen nations are parties to it, embracing all the great commercial and maritime powers of the globe.

By the treaty, each of the powers signing the treaty selected not more than four persons, to act as arbitrators when called upon. These persons are appointed for six years. In case of a vacancy, the power in whose delegation the vacancy occurs appoints another. When two (or more) nations agree to submit a disputed question to the international court, each must choose, from the full list of arbitrators, those who are to act in the case in that particular case. Each party shall select two, and these together select an umpire. If the votes are equal, then a power not party to the dispute shall choose the umpire. Those chosen by the United States as her members of the court are: Chief Justice Fuller, ex-attorney General John W. Griggs, Judge Geo. Gray, and Hon. Oscar L. Straus, our minister to Turkey.

Pharaoh's Horses.

P. H. D., anama, Neb.: The picture so often seen, entitled "Pharaoh's Horses," is a copy of a painting by an English artist named Herring, who painted it something like a half-century ago. It is not a part of a larger picture. The artist simply desired to paint the heads of horses and dubbed it "Pharaoh's horses." Probably the artist wished specimens to imagine that these are the ideal heads of the horses which drew Pharaoh's war chariot.

St. Cecelia.

"Please give a brief history of St. Cecilia."—R. M., Steamburg, N. Y.

The legend—it is nothing more—is this: Cecelia was a Roman lady of noble family, born somewhere from A. D. 150 to 200. She was compelled by her parents to marry Valerian, a noble youth of Rome, though she had made a vow to consecrate her life to religion. She was eventually doomed to suffer martyrdom, along with her husband, her brother-in-law, and another Roman, whom she is supposed to have converted. In the Roman Catholic church, she is regarded as the patroness of sacred music, from her supposed skill in singing.

Olive Wolcott.

"Please give the biography of Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Connecticut."—D. E. J., Nebraska.

Oliver Wolcott was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1726, died at Litchfield in 1797. He was a son of Roger Wolcott. He held various judicial offices in the Connecticut colony; was a delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration; commanded the Connecticut troops in 1776; served against Burgoyne in 1777; lieutenant governor of Connecticut, 1786-96; and governor of the state, 1796-97.

Miscellaneous.

O. G., Chippewa Falls, Wis.: We do not know.

C. H. R., Rutland, O.: We have not the figures.

S. M. S., Little Birch, W. Va.: We know of no rule.

E. E., Andover, N. Y.: We regret to say we can not tell.

H. G., Haysville, Kan.: We have not the data to answer.

H. K. V., Keelersburg, Pa.: It is neither rising nor sinking.

E. D., Scotland, Ind.: Impossible to answer so big a question.

M. E. P., Knightstown, Ind.: There are no statistics of the sort published.

E. M., Langsville, O.: There is no one to whom the epithet is generally attributed.

L. B. W., Traverse City, Mich.: We regret that we have not the data to answer you.

B. B. C., Marshall, O.: We know nothing of it. Did you not mean Franklin state?

C. E. B., Owosso, Mich.: Get song and music copyrighted and consult a music publisher.

C. W. G., Grange, Me.: There is no hard and fast rule adopted by the postoffice department.

H. R. S., Clearwater, Minn.: The only way is to get a bookseller to find you a book of the sort.

J. H. G., Pryorsburg, Ky.: There is no government in the world which is a pure democracy.

V. S. P., South Arm, Mich.: The odor of Limburger cheese is due to the work of a species of bacteria.

F. M. T., Gray's Chapel, N. C.: Address Commissioner of Patents, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

O. G., Ligonier, Ind.: Please note the rules. The editor is not allowed to give business or personal addresses.

A. W. K., Huntertown, Ind.: It was during Grant's Presidency that the salary of the President was raised to $50,000.

L. F. D., Marshall, O.: No. Ice forms at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and after that it has the temperature of the surrounding air.

N. F., Brownfield, Ill.: They are simply small nodules of clay with considerable iron in them. They are of not the slightest value.

W. L. A., Pulaski, Tenn.: We cannot possibly take space to print individual theories on Biblical matters. We have not the space.

F. B. L., Navarre, O.: Write a statement of the case to Superintendent Free Delivery Service, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

E. M., Pittsville, Wis.: Should we print the question, we would be a fair mark for dealers in real estate. Hence we can not undertake the task.

M. B., Clay City, Ill.: There is no part of England to which the name is popularly attributed. There is nothing in England that resembles Switzerland.

E. C. M., Smithville, Tenn.: We can not venture an opinion on the text you quote.

G. R., New Waverly, Ind.: Sorry to say we are unable to answer.

R. P. R., Teheran, Ill.: Senator Frye, of Maine, is president pro tempore of the United States senate, but he is not vice president. That office is vacant.

J. J. H., Herrick, Ill.: Two or three months ago we printed in the Bureau the story of Lafitte. Refer to your files. We can not reprint.

M. A. W., South Jacksonville, Fla.: If you will read the rules at the head of this Column you will see that mathematical questions are barred.

D. J. P., Ione, Ore.: You can not expect us to keep posted on the decisions in land cases. Write to "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

M. D. M., Fauncetown, Pa.: The national soldiers' home in Ohio is at Dayton; the state home, at Sandusky. Write to the commandants for what you want to know.

C. M. P., Connorsville, Pa.: Get a music dealer to write to New York and see if he can find them. Observe the Rule above: "Don't ask where you can buy anything."

G. D., Pittsford, Mich.: The rebel pirate Alabama lies still at the bottom of the Atlantic off Cherbourg, France. She is too deep to be raised, even had anybody wished to.

J. D. F., Bloomington, Ind.: We have nothing about the "big Canada cheese" at the Chicago exposition of 1893. If any friend will send the facts we shall be glad to print them.

J. C. H., Kutztown, Pa.: Get your bookseller to write to New York and inquire. He can find it for you. Why not observe the Rule above: "Don't ask us where you can buy anything."

M. E. F., West Baden, N. Y.: If you had taken the trouble to read the Rules at the head of this department, you would have seen that the editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give addresses.

C. W. W., South Woodbury, Vt.: Bertha M. Clay is a writer of trashy novels, and is not deemed of enough importance to be mentioned in literary biographies. Hence we have nothing of her life.

C. S. O., Kilgore, Pa.: It seems to us that we have told our readers often enough that on rural free delivery routes they must have an approved box, or they will get no mail.

J. W. F., Fairweather, Ill.: If one were standing on the north pole, the north star would be almost directly overhead. That star is not exactly in the north, but is about a degree and a half to one side.

D. K. Sylvis, Pa.: It should be apparent to you that it is not within the elementary treatise on astronomy; to answer your question we should have to do so. Borrow or buy a school astronomy, and read it.

E. M. L., Marion, Pa.: Any justice of the peace or lawyer will tell you what the laws of your state provide in that case. Questions of state law are barred by our rules, because no once can expect us to keep posted on the laws of all 45 states.

C. M. Y., Kulp, Pa.: Such things are difficult to answer, because there are no works of reference concerning them. The New York Central railroad proposes to erect a new depot in New York which will have eight stories underground. As to potatoes, we don't know. Kindly observe the rule as to one question at a time.

N. D., Smithville, Tenn.: The term patent flour was given to that made by the roller process thirty or more years ago, when the latter was first introduced, instead of grinding with stones. The term is not used now. As to the other terms, we never heard them. Your other question we can not answer. Please observe strictly the rule of but one question at a time if you expect reply.

S. B. W., Robert Lee, Tex.: The word sun, in Joshua x, 12, 13, means what we all understand by the sun. Don't bother with the passage. What has the book of Joshua—one of the sacred books of the Jews—to do with Christians? All of the Old Testament that is of any value to Christianity is that containing the Messianic prophecies.

M. C., Marshall, Mich.: Any good school geography will answer your questions about the Society Islands and New Zealand. Any place in New Mexico or Arizona which is 5,000 or more feet above the sea is beneficial in the early stages of consumption. If you want answers to questions you must observe the Rules printed at the head of this department, especially that about sending but one at a time.

Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Reed, 2425 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good I have received from **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"I have been a great sufferer with female trouble, trying different doctors and medicines with no benefit. Two years ago I went under an operation, and it left me in a very weak condition. I had stomach trouble, backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, and was very nervous; in fact, I ached all over. I find yours is the only medicine that reaches such troubles, and would cheerfully recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to all suffering women."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass, as thousands do.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

RHEUMATISM
Cured Without Medicine

9,000 Persons Permanently Cured by Magic Foot Drafts Last Year. They Will Cure You.

Trial Pair FREE on Approval to Anybody. Try Them.

The Drafts cured Mrs. W. D. Harriman, wife of Judge Harriman of Ann Arbor, Mich.

They cured Carl C. Pope, U. S. Commissioner at Black River Falls, Wis., of Rheumatic Gout.

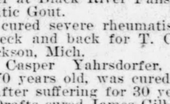
They cured severe rheumatism of the arms, neck and back for T. C. Pendleton, Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. Casper Yahrsdorfer, Jackson, Mich., 70 years old, was cured in a few weeks after suffering for 30 years.

The Drafts cured James Gilbert, Locomotive Dept., Mich. Cent. R. R., Jackson, Mich., after 27 years of pain.

They cured Dr. Van Vleck, Jackson, Mich., and he is now using them in his practice.

Letters from these persons and many others are reproduced in our new booklet on rheumatism—also sent free with the trial pair of Drafts.



Send no money—we only ask your name—and we will send you prepaid, a pair of Magic Foot Drafts. If you are satisfied with the relief they give you, then send us One Dollar. If not, don't send us a cent. We know there's comfort and happiness in every pair, and we want you to have them; that's why we are willing to take our pay after the work is done.

The drafts are worn on the soles of the feet, but they cure rheumatism in every part of the body by drawing out and absorbing the poison from the system, besides greatly benefiting the general health. Try them—FREE. Write today to Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 5 Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich.

'Tis a Pity
To Stay Sick, When a Postal Will Bring Help.

Please note this offer again.

Send no money—just a postal, stating which book you need.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Just think what that means.

It proves that I have faith in the remedy, and faith in the honesty of people. It shows that I have learned how to cure these diseases, else the offer would ruin me.

Let me convince you. You are waiting when you should be well. When the test is made, I don't want a penny, unless you are glad to pay.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 52, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The Sunday School.

A RIOT IN A BIG CITY

International Sunday School Lesson for March 15—"The Riot at Ephesus." Acts 19:29-40.

One of the seven wonders of the world, the temple of Diana, had its home in Ephesus, the city where Paul labored longest, and his teachings came sharply into conflict with idolatry there. It was with the customary audacity of the gospel that Paul went up against Ephesus. It was the leading city of Asia, famed for its wealth, for its art and literature. It was the principal commercial port of the east. It was a "free city" under the Roman power, and had self-governing authority. To Christians the city is also distinguished as having been for a long time, in his old age, the home of the Apostle John, and of Mary, the mother of Jesus. Here Paul had taught for upwards of three years, and the gospel had made such progress that the men who got a living out of the temple of Diana began to grow alarmed and created a riot for the purpose of overthrowing Paul and his cause.

Riots Raised by Religion.

Paradoxically, the Prince of Peace has been the cause of most of the wars waged in Christendom. The gospel is divisive. It is ever the center of a storm; it must overturn and overturn until it completely triumphs. The common experience of the gospel does not greatly differ from the Ephesus program. When the leaven begins to work, it evokes the antagonism of the forces whose material interests are injured by it. Demetrius and his fellow tradesmen have their successors in the "respectable" owners of tenement houses, in the landlords of evil resorts, in the men who are getting rich through child-labor and other industrial evils, in the makers and sellers—yes, and wearers—of sweatshop goods, in the saloonkeepers, Sabbath-breakers, purveyors of evil literature, and a host of others. The Christian or the church that is not making enemies is not a very positive force for the kingdom.

At the Root of Evil.

In inciting a riot against Paul and the Christians, Demetrius, the silversmith, professed to be moved by high religious motives. He was solicitous for the fair name of the city's famous goddess. As a matter of fact, he was looking out for his own job. Love of money was the root of this evil procedure. The new teaching had won the enmity of the guild of which Demetrius was probably the head, because it was hurting the sale of images. St. Paul was called upon to face the opposition of important vested interests, than which there is no foe more formidable, unscrupulous and relentless, as many a living preacher or reformer can testify. The power of vested interests in present-day political life needs no comment. The men who have money at stake always stand out for the old order and against any change. Like Demetrius, they are the best friends of things as they are. There is more than one religious institution in America, once useful, but now having no real reason for being except the need of its officers for the income that accrues to them. Yet it is to be remembered that the Demetriuses are always fighting a losing cause. The relentless march of progress is bound to sweep them aside. Happy they who, like the silversmith of old, become converted to the new. (III John, 12.)

"Vox Populi!"

"The voice of the people" is seldom the voice of God, when uttered in the mass; it is likelier to be "vox diaboli." The slogan of the Ephesian rioters that day was "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" The whole city gathered together and shouted itself into hoarseness. Religious prejudice, odious personal interest, filled the great Coliseum, holding fifty thousand persons. For two hours at a stretch it repeated this cry. The scene irresistably recalls Kipling's "bandar-log," in the Jungle Book—the monkeys on the treetops calling to one another day after day that they are the people of the jungle, although all the while the real jungle folk will not so much as notice them. The Ephesian fashion is popular, too, among some who find their principal pleasure in contemplating themselves as "society;" they must be so, for have they not assured themselves of it long and often? As a nation, too, we are a little overfond of proving our greatness by the same method; we so repeatedly declare that we are the people, and that there are none others who can stand beside us, that we are sure that this unanimous and long-sustained volume of sound must be the verdict of truth. As a matter of fact, noise proves nothing in any one of these cases any more than it did in the great Ephesian theatre. Black cannot be made white by all the people's voting it so. All the while this yelling mob was harangling its vocal organs, there was a little Jew, concealed somewhere in the city, and chafing to be in the midst of the tumult to defy it, who had already inserted the lever that would overthrow Diana of Ephesus. He will leave her not a follower in the world. It is the way of history, which is to say, the way of God, for one man to have more power than multitudes of men. He who cultivates his individuality, seeking to ally himself with God, is sure to be mightier than the many who join themselves in crowds, trusting that "in numbers is strength."

The Craven Jews.

Troubles test a man's friends, the true and the false. In this crisis Paul's companions shine as heroes, but the other Jews of Ephesus went back on the ties of race. They were so afraid that they would be considered Paul's friends that they put forth a representative in the front of the theatre to declare that they were not allied with this man who was so unpopular. They might have taken a lesson from the way the tradesmen stood together, and not proved false to their compatriot. Still they were only cowards, so little could be expected of them. They were in the same case with Peter when he declared, "I never knew Him." Sunday school is a proper place to learn that the person who is disloyal to a friend is false to the Master who, "having loved His own, He loved them unto the end." Fear not to hold these cowards up to pusillanimous Jews and Ephesian fash ion to contempt, for they have their representatives in our midst today.

A Speech Against Lynch Laws.

A level-headed man worth knowing is the town clerk, who appears in the midst of the riot in the Coliseum with the plain advice. "Ye ought to be quiet and to do nothing rash. This official is a good man to keep in mind, for more reasons than one. He not only did not stand for careful and orderly procedure, but he also had an eye for schemes. He went right to the core of this disturbance and laid his hand upon Demetrius. "Things are not what they seem," ofttentimes, and it is the possession of a brave man, and he brave cery of a self-possessed man, and so he did not hesitate to condemn the proceedings unequivocally. He berated and scared the mob, and sent them home crestfallen, and the scheme of the silversmiths, exposed, became a boomerang.

The point made by the town clerk should be dwelt upon by every man or woman who teaches this lesson to a class of boys or men. He stood strongly for the strict rule of law, regularly administered. As a man of judgment he saw that law, honored, means safety and peace for everybody, but dishonored it can result only in anarchy. Here is the peril of lynch law, which is becoming so alarmingly prevalent in this country. The matter of one man's life or death, or the manner of a criminal's punishment, in itself may be a small matter. But every illegal execution of justice—granting that justice is done—undermines the stability of all law by diminishing public respect for it. There are breakers ahead for the community or the country that tolerates lynching or any other open violation of law.

The conclusion of the whole story is that the cause of Paul, which was the gospel of Jesus, was only furthered by this opposition. God "maketh the wrath of man to praise Him."

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THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1903.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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A FALSE PROPHET.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., is a lecturer and also a resident of North Carolina. Mr. Dixon is at present lecturing through the north. The reverend gentleman has a most vivid imagination and he gave a free rein in an interview at Cleveland. In that interview he gave it as his opinion that a real war is imminent, the most horrible and bloody history has known. Mr. Dixon thinks the colored people are all right if they are kept in ignorance and used merely as laborers, and that the more they are educated the higher their aspirations and the more certainly they will come in competition with the whites. Then the danger point will be reached. The whites will attempt to suppress the colored population, the negro will fight for his existence, and the end will be the wiping of the colored race off the continent.

With his prophetic eye Mr. Dixon sees this race war started in the great cities of the north, and from these centers of population it is expected to spread throughout the country. The only thing that can head off this slaughter is to stop educating the colored people, keep them as ignorant as possible, and use them merely in the most menial positions. The only wonder is that the Rev. Thomas Dixon does not insist that the Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution should be rescinded and that the colored people should be returned to slavery.

Mr. Dixon should not become excited. There is nothing whatever to indicate that we are near a race war in the cities of the North. We may not be up-to-date, but the idea prevails quite extensively throughout this section that it is a good thing to educate the negro, that a colored man is a better citizen, and of more value to the community if he is educated than if he remains ignorant. The fact is the North is expending thousands of dollars annually in educating the Southern negroes, and there is a feeling that it is money well spent.

Mr. Dixon should not forget that the colored man is a citizen, and therefore a voter, and that an intelligent and educated citizen, of whatever color, is to be preferred to one who is ignorant. Competition is not feared by the whites. Educated competition is better than ignorant competition. Mr. Dixon may succeed in scaring himself, but that is as far as it will go.

PERIL OF MAIL CLERKS.

The recent railway horror near Berea, in which several mail clerks were crushed to death, has drawn public attention to the dangerous position of mail clerks in case of a collision. The mail cars are said to be, as a rule, of light construction as compared with the other cars of the train. They are placed near the head of the train. When the momentum of the latter is suddenly arrested by an accident, the weakest car is the one which suffers most.

Take the Berea accident for illustration. It was a "head on" collision. The two engines came together with terrific force, the impact converting both into scrap. The momentum of the heavy Pullmans and passenger coaches drove them forward, and the mail car, the weakest in the train, was crushed into splinters, killing its luckless occupants, while the passengers in the heavier cars escaped with a hard shaking-up.

The remedy is to build the mail cars stronger. They should be built of steel, made as nearly fire proof as possible, and strong enough to resist the impact of a collision. The United States government should demand that the railway companies furnish such cars as a part of the contract for carrying the mails. As it is, the postal employes as a rule run a disproportionate and excessive share of the risk to life and limb in case of accident.

BISHOP TURNER'S FOLLY.

Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, says the solution of the negro question in the United States is the emigration of the race back to Africa. The bishop is a colored man himself, and is probably willing to go, for the sake of converting Africa to Christianity. But his idea of a wholesale emigration of the race is utterly chimerical.

In the first place, how many American negroes are willing to go? And how many of them are able to pay the expenses of emigration, and have the additional capital necessary to sustain themselves and families until they could support themselves by agriculture—which would be their sole reliance, of course?

Perhaps the good bishop thinks the government should incur this expense. Let us figure a little. At the close of the civil war, the negro population of the Union was about four millions. Today it is about ten millions; or about one-eighth of our entire population. That is, since the war, the negro race has increased, without immigration, at a larger ratio than the white race.

Consider the cost of removing one-eighth of our population across the Atlantic, and of establishing them there, and the folly of the project is clear. Even supposing it should not cost over $200 a head—an entirely too low estimate—it would foot up a total of two billion dollars. Besides, there is no way of compelling a single negro to go unless he should choose. The plan of the good bishop is chimerical. And there would be danger, were it possible to carry it out, that the negroes would retrograde into savages, rather than that they would civilize and convert the African savages.

A SWEEPING DECISION.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States in the lottery ticket case lays down a principle which will be of the utmost importance in dealing with the question of trade combinations. The court decides that Congress has full power to prevent the transportation of lottery tickets, not only through the mails, but by any other method. Therefore it has full power, not only to control interstate commerce, but to prohibit it with regard to any article it may see fit. A member of the Cabinet, who is looked upon by President Roosevelt as an authority upon constitutional law, has made the following statement as to the scope of this decision:

The plenary and absolute power of congress to prohibit any form of traffic which is deemed hostile to the public interests is clearly sustained. Prior to the President's speeches last summer many thoughtful men declared that congress could go no farther than the Sherman law until there had been an amendment to the constitution. The President challenged that contention, and Attorney General Knox insisted that the supreme court did not decide in the sugar trust case that congress was powerless to regulate directly unlawful combinations engaged in interstate traffic.

The facts in the Champion lottery case did not require Justice Harlan to express any opinion directly on this question, but the trend of his reasoning clearly indicates that congress may exclude from interstate traffic any commodity deemed by it as prejudicial to the public welfare, and that its motives are beyond judicial inquiry. Under the decision, such exclusion is not necessarily limited to articles of commerce which were previously regarded as innocuous. Such was the public view of the lottery tickets less than a century ago, and Justice Harlan says in effect that congress could prohibit absolutely interestate traffic in intoxicating liquors if it deemed it advisable; and this, notwithstanding the fact that in the absence of congressional legislation the introduction into states from other states of this class of merchandise as a legitimate subject of commerce may not be prevented by the states themselves. The logical effect of this is that congress has absolute right to say when such commerce in any given commodity shall be free or prohibited; and it would follow that between these extremes it can permit such commerce upon conditions which it may impose to conserve the public interests, and neither the conditions nor the motives that actuate them can be reviewed by the judiciary.

Congress is thus armed with a power never before defined by the court of last resort: and there is no doubt it can be utilized to compel trusts and combinations to relinquish the methods which have been used to extinguish competition and maintain a monopoly. Their products can be excluded utterly from interstate commerce, if Congress shall so decide. The decision is probably one of the most far-reaching the Supreme court has ever handed down.

IRISH LAND TENURE.

For the first time since Ireland became an appanage of Great Britain—one might say since Strongbow landed on the shores of the island—there seems to be, on the part both of the English government and of the Irish leaders, a disposition to drop abuse and recriminations, and agree upon a plan of land tenure which will furnish a basis for a healthy national life for Ireland and prosperity to her people.

An agreement was formulated at Dublin some time ago by four representatives of the tenants and four of the landlords. This agreement may not be enacted into law as it was formulated, but there is every reason to believe that the general plan thus laid down will be the basis for action by Parliament.

The object aimed at is to make the tenants the owners of the land they now lease and cultivate. Of course, they have not the money to pay for it; so the transfer is to be made under a government guarantee. If the sale is for cash, the price will be a sum that will yield the present income of the land at 3 per cent. If it is a time sale, the price will be a sum yielding the present rental at 3¼ per cent. In the former case the state will advance the money, which the buyer will pay back; in the latter, it will simply guarantee the tenant's payments.

The plan, it is said, will require about $3,000,000 per year for a term of years, or a total free grant of $110,000,000 and a loan of $500,000,000. It will be costly, but if it ends the chronic Irish discontent and turns the island into a community of industrious farmers, the money will be well spent.

COST HIM A DOLLAR.

In these days, when it is presumed that none except millionaires dare aspire to seats in the United States senate, when Addicks admits his campaign for the senatorship has cost him a quarter of a million of dollars, and when the Clark campaign in Montana, with its scattering of thousands, is yet fresh in the minds of the people, it is refreshing to hear of one man who has been elected to the upper branch of congress at a cost, all told, of one dollar.

Such is the experience of the venerable E. W. Pettus, of Alabama, who was recently elected to the senate by the legislature of his state. The dollar was not spent in seeing to it that the boys had a good time, for even in Alabama a dollar will not travel far on such an errand. Neither was the dollar spent in buying up legislators, for cheap as are many things in Alabama, it is not believed that votes have reached such bargain counter prices. The dollar was spent with the secretary of state for a certificate of election, this sum being the usual fee for such services.

Were senatorial elections in all the states conducted as was the election of Senator Pettus, there would be little talk of changing the constitution so as to provide for the election of senators by the people. The attention of Delaware is respectfully called to the manner in which senators are elected in Alabama. The method is one which can be most heartily recommended.

A SARDINE SHORTAGE.

The ways of fishes in the sea are mysterious. For centuries the sardine fishery has been the regular industry on the coast of Brittany, France. Within the past year the little fish have disappeared utterly from the coast. The result is a famine among the Breton fishermen, which has required active aid from other portions of France. A scientific commission was appointed to investigate the disappearance of the sardines, which has reported that possibly it was due to the French naval maneuvers off that coast last September. Many torpedoes and submarine mines were exploded during the period of operations, and it is conjectured the fish were frightened away. Whether this be correct, no one can tell; for other instances have been known where herring and other fishes which travel in shoals have deserted their old-time haunts. No one knows whether the sardines will return to the Breton coast; if not, the peasants will have to turn their attention to some other mode of making a living—not an easy thing on that sterile coast. Perhaps emigration is the only alternative.

THE ALASKAN COMMISSION.

The Canadian government is acting in an unfriendly and impertinent manner in the matter of the commission to settle the Alaskan boundary dispute. The President appointed Secretary of War Root, Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and George Turner as the American members. Canada remonstrates against them on the ground that they are not "impartial jurists," and adds that "until an answer is obtained, Canada will not name her three commissioners."

But the Canadian government has not the power to name them. That lies in the hands of the king of Great Britain. No doubt Edward VII. will consult with the Canadian government; but the power to appoint is his own, and he may ignore the wishes of the Ottawa officials in the matter entirely.

As to the three Americans, neither Canada nor the king has any right to object. Great Britain can not say to us that we have made improper appointments. Such a thing would be a grave breach of diplomatic decorum, not to say an insult. Each party must give full faith to the acts of the other. It is an unheard-of thing for one party to an arbitration to object to the arbitrators chosen by the other. The only thing that saves the situation is that Canada is not directly a party to the arbitration. It is the executive of the British empire who holds the real power.

The antagonism of Canada to the United States is chronic and childish. She does not seem to be capable of fair dealing. Some years ago, an international high joint commission was appointed to settle twelve questions in dispute between the United States and Canada. After long discussion, there was a substantial agreement on eleven of these; but because we would not yield to her on the Alaskan boundary, she refused to agree on the other eleven. Now the British government has gotten around the corner by agreeing with us upon a commission to settle the boundary question first; but Canada is trying to prevent the settlement. That is the only reason which can be assigned for her present position.

THE "BANGOR PLAN."

Maine is a prohibition state. The sale of liquor as a beverage is utterly prohibited by law.

The other day fifty saloonkeepers of the city of Bangor were fined a total of $10,522, the minimum fine being $210. The remainder of the 200 saloonists of the city will be treated in the same way very speedily.

This is an annual event in Bangor. Once a year the saloon-keepers are fined, and there is an understanding that they will not be disturbed but once a year.

This is the famed "Bangor plan" of managing the saloons in a prohibition state. It is not unknown in other states which have prohibition laws on their statute books.

The liquor interests in Bangor and the other cities of Maine, are very much opposed to any effort to repeal the prohibition law. Were this done, a high license and local option law would be enacted, and each saloon would have to pay more each year than under the "Bangor plan."

The moral of the matter is, that prohibition don't prohibit so long as any considerable number of people desire to buy liquor by the drink over a bar.

GETTING RID OF FOSSILS.

Among the army retirements this spring will be those of Quartermaster General Ludington and Inspector General Breckenridge. It is a matter of congratulation that this is to happen. Both men are confirmed devotees of red tape, too old to adopt new ideas, and would be a detriment to the army under the new general staff system. They are examples of the deterioration which comes to so many otherwise excellent men when tied down for years to a regular routine of official duty.

An example of this may be quoted. When the Spanish war came, in the sping of 1898, in reply to some criticism of the delays in organizing and equipping the volunteer army just called into the field, Gen. Ludington said to Theodore Roosevelt: "The war department was getting along all right until this confounded war broke out and upset everything!" Such a remark shows the utter incapacity of an official fossil to realize the duties of his position. It is a necessity that the war department shall be ready at all times to meet a sudden demand. Wars break out suddenly, as a rule, and the military authorities must be ready to cope with such an emergency at any time. It was the utter breakdown of the war department in this which made Mr. Roosevelt a firm supporter of the general staff method of organization, and which led to its adoption. Under it there is no place for devotees of red tape nor for fossil officials.

FADS AND NOSTRUMS.

Miss Cora Dean, a Chicago woman of considerable literary prominence, is dead, it is charged, because she gave too much attention to fads. She would eat no breakfasts, discarded cooked foods, lived on grated nuts and "soaked wheat," relied to some extent on Christian Science for support, became greatly weakened, took too much exercise for her state of health, became an easy prey to disease—and died.

The country has gone crazy over fads. There are eating fads and sleeping fads, medical fads and exercise fads. Almost every physical culture teacher has a fad of his own. It was a fad of one of these teachers in Toledo a year or two ago to have his pupils go without breakfast. Some of them tried the experiment, and by 10 o'clock had headaches which reached around the block. It is doubtful if one of the several hundred of this teacher's pupils is today following his advice in this respect.

The eating fad is the greatest of all fads. You must not eat this or that, and you must eat the other. Breakfast foods multiply, some of them about as nutritious as sawdust, but all of them bearing names which are expected to appeal to the individual. All have their champions and for the most part they probably do little harm if they fail to do any good.

And now, with spring coming on, the patent medicine fad may be expected to occupy the center of the stage. Tonics of all kinds will be urged on the public and every medicine is expected to exactly fit your case, no matter how you feel.

Deaths from fads are occurring all the time, and will continue to occur, for what is one man's meat is another man's poison, and what will help in one case will kill in another. It is just as well to exercise common sense and temperance in eating, drinking and in taking exercise.

PHILIPPINE MONEY.

The Philippine currency bill has passed both houses of Congress, and is now in the President's hands. It is a sound measure, and will prove a blessing to trade in the islands, as the people will no longer suffer the evils of a currency of fluctuating value.

The bill establishes a gold peso as the unit of value, and provides for its coinage. It also provides for the coinage of a silver peso of 416 grains standard silver, redeemable in gold. This silver coin is intrinsically worth about half a dollar, but it really gets its face value, not from the amount of metal in it, but from its redeemability in gold on demand. It is, in fact, a "coin greenback." The gold peso will contain twelve and nine-tenths grains of standard gold, thus being worth half the American gold dollar. Gold coins of the United States are made legal tender in the islands at the rate of one dollar for two pesos.

This legislation is in line with modern ideas. The silver question has been settled definitely in the United States, and there was no reason why it should be allowed to disturb the monetary conditions in the Philippines. The great educational campaigns of 1896 and 1900 showed the American people that it is not possible to rehabilitate silver and place it upon a stable ratio with gold. The bill is its final form is what the business interests of the Philippines have demanded, and it will give a strong impulse to trade and industry in the islands which will start them on the road to prosperity.

THE FRIARS' LANDS.

When the matter of the lands of the Philippine friars first came up, the United States proposed that an arbitration should be instituted to determine the value of those lands, the settlement of the rentals, the indemnity for damages against the United States, and to settle the administration of the charitable and educational trusts. The Pope favored the plan, but his counsellors of the Vatican opposed it. The trouble with the latter was over the so-called "mediators." These were third parties, to whom a large portion of the lands had been transferred by the friars, on the promise of 25 per cent. of all lands that might be saved by this process. The United States would not recognize the validity of these transfers, while the Vatican desired them to be considered legitimate.

Monsignor Guidi was sent to the Philippines to investigate the matter, and he has reported to the Vatican is that the position of the United States is right concerning these mediators, and that the transfers were not made in good faith. As a result, the Vatican has concluded that the best solution is to return to the original proposition of the United States. The matter now seems to be in a fair way for immediate and amicable settlement.

GERMANY'S IDEA.

Germany's conduct in the Venezuelan matter is explainable only upon the theory that she desires more territory. Why? Because she has fifty millions of population on an area the size of Texas. She wants an opportunity to expand. She can get this only by obtaining room for German colonies in some portion of the world. There is plenty of room in South America.

Mr. Alfred H. Evans, writing to the Springfield Republican, says: "The German way of looking at the matter is quite simple. Here is a continent going to waste. The inhabitants—an inferior race—are not half utilizing its splendid resources. Civilization demands a far better use of these natural advantages. The United States—at least, Germany thinks so—is playing the dog in the manger. She will neither occupy the country herself nor permit others so to do. If then, Germany should be successful in massing a large and homogeneous German population in Argentina and Brazil, will it not be a difficult matter for the United States to prevent the building up of a German Canada on the southern continent?"

The United States has nothing to say if Germans or European colonists from any other country, settle peacefully in South American countries. But the absorption of any of our neighboring republics by Germany, the extension of monarchical government over them by her or any other European power, will not be permitted. Let European colonists become citizens of the republics in which they settle, and not attempt to make it a part of the German empire, the same as the Germans are doing who have become citizens of the United States. Let them shed imperialism when they settle on free soil.

WIPING OUT STATE TAX.

The Odell administration in New York, like the Nash administration in Ohio, is working to so amend and add to the statutes of the state as to make a direct state tax unnecessary. To reach such a result in New York some five or six millions of dollars more must be raised each year. There is a movement to provide this sum by increasing the revenues derived from the saloons. New York state has a license law, and a stringent one. The license is not as high as in many states, but is higher than the tax levied in Ohio.

The press of New York favor the proposed plan, although some of the newspapers suggest that a part of the sum be raised through a readjustment of the incorporation fees and taxes.

Here is a pointer for the Ohio legislature next winter. In this state the incorporation laws have been amended and taxes have been generally laid. A large amount of money is paid into the treasury each year under these laws which have been held valid by the supreme court. The liquor tax remains at the old figure of $350. This is far below what is paid in many of the other states and is much smaller than it should be.

Ohio is anxious to get rid of the state tax. She has made a large step in that direction through legislatio nalready enacted. The next legislature should increase the Dow tax to $500 or $800 a year, which would further increase the state revenues.

Gold Democrats are again aroused because of the suspicion, seemingly well grounded, that William Jennings Bryan nurses the intention to insist upon the indorsement by the next Democratic national convention of his silver plank under the threat that in default of such an indorsement he will make a Republican victory absolutely certain by placing in the field an independent ticket embodying his own views of what constitutes Democracy.—New York Herald.

Exactly what The Blade has pointed out several times recently. And the gold Democrats must remember that Mr. Bryan has a wonderful hold on thousands of Democrats. He could make a bolt a very serious matter.

PRESIDENT CASTRO AND HIS CABINET.

The members of President Castro's Cabinet at Caracas receiving the news of the signing of the protocol at Washington. President Castro is seated in the center, at the further side of the circular table.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

"Reforms" in Macedonia.

The powers have presented their scheme for the reformation of the Macedonian administration, and the sultan with suspicious haste and eagerness, has signified his intention to adopt it. It is true that Turkey, like China, understands "adoption" in a very peculiar sense. To reject a proposition is to invite trouble and excite resentment, but when you cheerfully accept the "principle" of a proposal, you disarm the frowning meddler and secure freedom to suggest all sorts of modifications and delays. This is doubtless the sultan's idea is announcing acquiescence in the concert's scheme of Macedonian reform. He is already suggesting various chances in "details," and we know what that means.

In this connection, it is well to recall that the sultan promised, in the treaty of Berlin, to carry out practically the same reforms in Macedonia he is asked by the powers to undertake now, twenty-five years later. If the Christian gentlemen will kindly furnish the money, he will attend to these matters. Tme Turkish finances unfortunately will not allow such luxuries as reforms in administration.

The scheme embraces the appointment of an inspector general of gendarmerie for three years, with ample powers to act independently and to requisition troops in case of emergency; the reorganization of the gendarmerie and police under European instructors, and the admission of Christians into the gendarmerie in numbers proportionate to the population without being required to read and write the Turkish language. On its financial side the scheme contemplates a more equitable collection of taxes and provides that local expenses shall be a first charge on the revenues of each vilayet. In the event of a surplus this may be sent to Constantinople.

Will these reforms, even if promptly and honestly carried out (a big if!), satisfy the Macedonian insurgents? Can the threatened war be averted or indefinitely postponed by the application of such palliatives? This is the question to be answered by the developments of the next few weeks in the near east. Should the Macedonians rise and receive the expected support from their sympathizers in Bulgaria and Servia, the position of the concert will be difficult in the extreme. Can the powers permit the sultan to crush the revolt of his Christian subjects in his remorseless way? Can they undertake to coerce Macedonia into submission to Turkey? Altogether, it is too early to congratulate Europe on the passing of the Balkan war cloud.

Mabini Took the Oath.

Mabini, hitherto irreconcilable, has at last taken the oath of allegiance and is free to return to his home in the Philippines. The effort to make a martyr of this man is a failure. He would not have been deported to Guam in the first place, if he had been willing to acknowledge American sovereignty.

Smoot Charged With Polygamy.

The charges against Reed Smoot, senator-elect from Utah, have now assumed a definite form. The principal accusation is that he has more than one wife, and that the plural wife is known and can be named. This charge is formally made to the senate through Senator Burrows, by Rev. J. L. Leilich, acting for the Ministers' association of Salt Lake. The protests says the senate can get at the facts by calling for the records of the Mormon church.

So much of doubt and suspicion attaches to Mr. Smoot that his case may well be investigated by the senate committee on privileges and elections. As Senator Burrows heads that committee, it is evident that some action will be taken; otherwise the protest would not be formally presented to the senate by the head of that committee, at the time Mr. Smoot's credentials were submitted.

It has been the belief of many observers that there has been no great change in Mormon practices since Utah was admitted to statehood. Abundant promises were made before admission and an indefinite renunciation of polygamy was put on record. But the Mormons conduct part of their affairs in secret and there is a probability that they have yielded outwardly to the law and sentiment of the time, while pursuing secretly the course of former years. If there is reasonable ground for supposing that Smoot is a polygamist, he should not be permitted to take his seat in the senate. That body can control its membership through ample powers conveyed by the constitution.

Advance in Cotton.

Persistent and successful manipulation by what is termed the bull clique last week, carried the quotations for cotton options in both the American and Liverpool markets to the highest figures in three years. It would seem that the preceding advance in prices, discounting, as it apparently did, the factors which favored higher quotations, had led to heavy short selling by speculative operators at large. At all events, a main feature in the excited rise which has marked the past week was the demoralization of the bears and the heavy enforced covering of contracts, carrying the quotations for nearby deliveries to above 10 cents. It must, however, be admitted that the speculative conditions alone could not account for such a demonstration of strength as the cotton market has been presenting. In fact, were it not that the position in regard to supplies and demand, as well as new crop prospects, distinctly favored a higher range of values, the reaction and break in prices for which cotton-market speculators and a large part of the trade itself have been so confidently waiting for some time past would have appeared ere this.

Four Battleships.

The senate committee on naval affairs has not increased the tonnage of new naval vessels by increase of the number of battleships. The house bill provided for three battleships of 16,000 tons each, or 48,000 tons altogether. Upon the advice of Admiral Dewey, Capt. Mahan and others, the senate committee proposed four battleships of 12,000 tons each or 48,000 tons in all. It was urged that ships of that tonnage were more effective for general use than the heavier vessels.

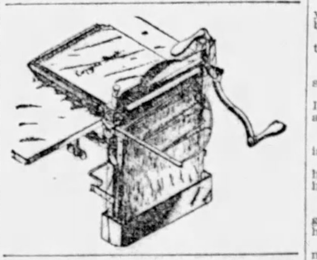
The maneuvers in West Indian waters undoubtedly taught some lessons. It was reported some time ago that the largest of the vessels did not steam well and must be given plenty of sea room to prevent accident. Vessels that are not under complete control must be less efficient than smaller ships that can be maneuvered with skill and precision. The story about bad steering may not be true. Still the choice of smaller ships, like the Oregon, is significant.

If the views of the naval officers and the senate committee prevail, the naval bill will provide for four battleships, one armored cruiser of the Brooklyn type, two steel training ships and one wooden brig for training. Although the proposed additions to the navy are not adequate, the increase in number of battleships proposed by the senate committee is encouraging.

At the present time the building of battleships is a wise precaution. Mere building may cut off the necessity for use. Ability to use an ample navy effectively is the best insurance against war. Those nations inclined to be overbearing may go around the other way when the size and morale of our navy are understood.

New Letter Copying Press.

For some years past the copying press has played an important part in all business systems where attention is paid to accuracy and detail sometimes merely as a matter of convenience in keeping records of correspondence, but frequently



serving the more important work of verifying orders for goods or showing prices quoted to customers. With the old fashioned screw press it is no light task to make copies of a large number of letters or bills, considerable time and strength being required to do the work satisfactorily. In the accompanying drawing is shown an innovation in this line which is designed to lessen the exertion and time necessary to duplicate the stenographer's work for future reference. This machine has an endless moistening belt, which is immersed in a trough of water during part of its revolution. The book in which the letters are to be copied is folded with the leaves outward and placed with its back adjacent to the press. By turning a lever one end of the pressure roller is released and elevated to permit a sheet from the book to be laid on the wire rack and be covered by a letter. Then the roller is clamped in position again, and a turn of the crank toward the right passes the page and letter between the two rollers, the former being moistened by the endless belt and falling into a vertical position, while the letter falls on the book and is removed by the operator. Then a fresh page from the book and a new letter are laid on the rack and the operation is repeated.

In the Park.

"The man who has charge of the lake is very original."

"That so?"

"Yes. I told him not to allow any corpulent people to skate, so he put up a sign: 'Thin ice for thin people.'"—Chicago News.

How He Won Her.

Ice cream he bought his darling,
And she ate and ate and ate;
Till at last her heart she gave him—
To make room for one more plate.
—Harvard Lampoon.

Turkey and the Balkan States as They Now Are

Of special interest just now is information in regard to the strength and size of Turkey and the Balkan States, likely to become involved in the expected war.

Bulgaria has the population of Missouri and the area of Indiana.

Roumania has the population of Ohio and Maryland and the area of Pennsylvania.

Servia has the population of Wisconsin and the area of Massachusetts and Vermont.

Turkey (European) has the population of Illinois and the area of Wisconsin.

Turkey (Asia) has the population of New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana and an area of three times that of Texas.

Macedonia is now composed of the territory around Saloniea in Southern Turkey. The soil is very rich and the people have a history dating back for centuries before Christ, its history being closely connected with that of Greece.

THE "LINCOLN CABIN'S" PRESENT OCCUPANT

Major James R. Sanders, of Louisville, Ky., who is stopping in this city, is the owner of the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born and the farm that surrounds it. Major Sanders was an officer in the Confederate army, and, like many other educated Southerners, has the highest esteem and admiration for Lincoln, and purchased his birthplace and farm purely from a sentimental point of view.

When seen at the hotel yesterday Major Sanders said:

"Although there have been many articles published disputing the birthplace of the great president, I have the proofs that I possess the identical house in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, the parents of Abraham Lincoln, were married, and where a few years later the latter was born. The farm is a small one, composing only 33 acres of extremely poor land. The building on it is the original log cabin, standing intact, with the exception of a new roof.

"I have an old colored man living in the cabin now, and he is the proudest one of his race in the country. He says what was good enough for the president is good enough for him. I bought the place in 1889 for $25 an acre. Several years ago I offered it to the government with certain conditions, which they would not comply with, so I kept it myself and treasure it as highly as anything I have.

"It has been proven that Lincoln was born in Washington county, and not Hardin, as it is sometimes stated. The location of his birth in Hardin county comes in the nature of a tradition from an old citizen of that county, who claims to have been in his childhood days a playmate of the president. The house was built about 1802 of the old rough mountain logs."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

IT IS TO SMILE.

"Water water, everywhere, and a bug in every drop."—Cornell Widow.

Wantanno—What is a Turkish pipe?
Duzno—A rumor that the sultan intends paying his debts.—Baltimore American.

The Star—Didn't you think I was really ill?

The Soubrette—Why, of course! I never suspected you of acting!—Puck.

She (playing whist)—I don't see how you can remember just what cards have been played.

"Oh, I memorize the play while you're talking."—Glasgow Evening Times.

Citiman—Jolkley tells me you've had singular success with your chickens.

Subbube—That's a lie, and he knows it. I succeeded in raising two of them.—Philadelphia Press.

"Wagster is a great man about town, isn't he?"

"Yes. Why, he had to resign from his home, as he found it was interfering with his club."—Smart Set.

"Yes," remarked the sad-looking stranger as he lined up in front of the bar, "I have been the last of many a good man."

"Doctor or undertaker?" queried the man behind the white apron.

"Neither," replied he of the sad looks. "I'm a shoemaker."—Chicago News.

"And you permitted that strange young man to kiss you?"

"No, mamma. He didn't give me time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What luck did young Lambe have in Wall street?"

"Good luck. He succeeded in escaping with some of his money."—Baltimore Herald.

"How does he rank as a playright?"

"Well, you can't say that he has really acquired fame yet."

"But he's on the road to it?"

"Oh, yes. He'll reach a point where he can afford to plagiarize shortly."—Chicago Post.

Mrs. Highup—Are you going to Quick, Sale & Co.'s for your jewelry?

Daughter—Yes, ma.

Mrs. Highup—Well, while there, just step into the engraving department and see if they have any bargains in family crests.—New York Weekly.

Men and lobsters both turn red when they get into hot water.—Chicago News.

Tiberius had just asked his soothsayer if he could predict the date of his own death.

"Not exactly," replied Thrasullus, "but it will be 24 hours before yours."

Pondering deeply, the Roman emperor countermanded the order for an automobile he had intended giving the magician and instead granted him a pension.—New York Tribune.

Gunpowder Joke Again.

"This is our latest novelty," said the manufacturer, proudly. "Good work, isn't it?"

"Not bad," replied the visitor, "but you can't hold a candle to the goods we make."

"Oh! are you in this line, too?"

"No. We make gunpowder."—Philadelphia Press.

Current Events.

Shortage of $600 in United States subtreasury at Chicago casts suspicion on one of two tellers; investigation by government detectives since December has failed to locate blame; all employes given service appointees.

Senator-elect Reed Smoot is formally accused of polygamy by representatives of protesting ministers of Utah, who oppose the seating of the Mormon apostle in the Senate.

Senate naval committee report recommends construction of four first-class battleships and two cruisers. The grand total of appropriations recommended is $81,277,281.

Leprosy not dangerously contagious according to Dr. James Nevins Hyde, who touched the spots of leper patient at the University of Chicago lecture; disease declared curable.

Rock Island's purchase of Frisco system is the forerunner of a vast railroad merger.

Mabini, the former president of the Filipino supreme court, has taken the oath of allegiance and has been released from the Island of Guam.

Cure for leprosy reported by United States Consul McWade at Canton; reports that Dr. Adolf Razlag has successfully treated three out of four cases there with strong antiseptic drugs, hot water and sunlight.

United States collier Alexander, after drifting about at the mercy of wind and waves for many days with a broken shaft, has been towed into Hamilton, Bermuda, by the Dutch steamer Beta.

Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, inventor of gun bearing his name, dies suddenly at home of his daughter in New York.

Expression of opinion by Canadian government officials and prominent men indicate De Armond proposal for purchase of Canada by the United States is considered supremely ridiculous.

Charles T. Yerkes in address at national municipal ownership convention, New York, declared municipal ownership is impractical and that private enterprise can give better service; practical tests show expensive and poor service.

Francois Hertzel, Swiss barkeeper, arrested at New York for alleged complicity in plot to assassinate European rulers; police influenced by President Roosevelt's approaching visit; four plotters to sail Tuesday.

Cooper-Wells knitting works burned at St. Joseph (Mich.), with $50,000 loss; Santa Fe railroad freighthouse and 100 loaded cars at Kansas City, and business portion of Mount Airy, Md.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review reported to famine relieved by milder weather; record merchandise consumption is unequaled in country's history; domestic and foreign trade returns show 1902 figures equaled in all lines.

Daughters of the American Revolution received by President Roosevelt at White House and allowed to view reconstructed drawing rooms and state dining room.

President Roosevelt sends special message to Congress asking passage of bill reducing tariff on Philippine products and quoting Governor Taft as to grave need of islanders for such relief.

Speaker Henderson withdraws from Dubuque law firm and it is said will enter New York concern in which Thomas B. Reed was a partner.

John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers denies reports of union combine against use of nonunion products.

Edward L. Burdeck rich Buffalo manufacturer, found dead at his home with his skull crushed; had been divorced from his wife and lived with his mother-in-law and children; robbery not considered a clue.

All Fort Wayne (Ind.) officials but two under investigation by grand jury and nearly 100 persons caught in "red light wave"; fourteen new arrests and thirty others are being sought by deputies.

New York police believe they have found genuine anarchist in Francois Hertzely, or Rudolph Duppe, the 16-year-old boy arrested earlier in the week. Papers found indicate he was chosen for assassination work in Europe.

Project for $200,000 monument to martyred Italian revolutionary nationalist in New York likely to be carried to success.

Announcement in congress by Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, that sideboard presented by W. C. T. U. to Lucy Webb Hayes, recently sold at White house auction, is to be used in saloon at St. Louis fair.

Three killed and 25 injured in wreck of Cincinnati Southern near Lenoir City, Tenn.; six injured in collision on Pennsylvania, near Brownsville, Pa.; engineer of Pan Handle found dead in cab near Columbus, O.; one man killed and two hurt on Grand Trunk at Battle Creek, Mich.

Nicol Hood, Sunday school teacher of Utah, superseded by Mormon church for permitting publication of criticism of Senator-elect Apostle Reed Smoot.

FOREIGN.

Over 1,100 carloads of supplies sent to Swedish famine sufferers in Norrbotten, but starvation is warded off only temporarily; 2,400,000 pounds of food needed by seventeen small towns until June 1.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's departure from South Africa declared by London radical newspapers to end successful mission; Dr. Jameson will return to Cape Town.

Mexicans near Colima volcano terror-stricken by active eruption now in progress; lava streams increasing and valleys already flooded; several buildings at Tuxpam and Colima destroyed by earthquake.

King Edward announced that Queen Victoria's collection of 1897 jubilee presents will be exhibited at St. Louis fair. President R. D. Francis received at Buckingham palace and entertained by lord mayor at luncheon.

Nathaniel Dumont, chairman of the Atlan line of steamships denounces the British shipping laws, which, he says, drive the Americans all the advantages of British shipping.

Rev. R. J. Campbell will be offered the pastorate of the City Temple of London to succeed the late Rev. Joseph Parker.

Pedro Salvarado, a multimillionaire of Mexico, has offered to contribute $500,000 for the payment of the national debt.

Venezuelan authorities accuse the engineers of looting the warship Restaurador before returning it to the government; German naval officers deny the accusation.

Conflict between Russia, Austria, Balkans and Turkey unlikely to materialize this year; Albanians expected to rebel; extended railroad construction across their territory from Hungary stopped, and Austrian troops on guard.

Five hundred Chinese imperial troops are ambushed by the rebels of the province of Kwang-Si and slain. The rebels captured large supplies of arms intended for a besieged garrison.

Czar of Russia orders the immediate establishment of relief work for the famine-stricken Finns. Millions are to be spent on railroad work in Finland, and a bank is to be established where peasants may obtain loans.

Tremendous storm sweeps over Great Britain, wrecking vessels, blowing down houses and telegraph wires and causing much damage generally. Several fatalities are reported.

Emperor William has notified President Roosevelt that statue of Frederick the Great will not be sent to United States until 1904.

Canadians said to be well satisfied with terms of Alaskan boundary treaty, but are not pleased with arbitrators named by the President, holding them to be biased in favor of the United States.

Russia and Austria said to be sincere in efforts to prevent war on the Balkans, but that Albania, where people would rather fight than not, holds key to situation; trouble is considered likely.

Paris newspapers, commenting upon the speeches of Roosevelt and Emperor William on religious topics, compliment the President on his liberal views and the practical ideas he advocates.

Work of President D. R. Francis in London in favor of St. Louis fair has awakened great interest in the project in England and greatly improved the prospects for British exhibits.

Return of Joseph Chamberlain to England to be occasion of elaborate reception by public and officials. Colonial secretary declared to be real premier of the empire.

Can Men Work Too Hard?

President Eliot, of Harvard, is of the opinion that no man can work too hard. Possibly Professor Eliot has never tried it. Let him go to the country some day and take note of some farmer who has gone forth with his hoe at sunrise every morning and worked till sunset and is bowed, broken and rheumatic at 45, dies in the 50s, leaving the farm he has paid for with hard work to some "young feller" who has captured his daughter with a horse and buggy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Established 1752.

If you need a laxative, take

Brandreth's Pills

Purely Vegetable.
Always Effective.

Cures Chronic Constipation.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS purify the blood, invigorate the digestion and cleanse the stomach and bowels. They stimulate the liver and carry off vitiated bile and other depraved secretions. They are a tonic medicine that regulate, purify and fortify the whole system.

Constipation, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Headache, Pain in Stomach, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Jaundice or disorder arising from impure state of the blood.

Each pill contains one grain of the solid extract of Sarsaparilla—40 pills in every box.

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Publishers' Column

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The Blade
Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies of the White House.

A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5,000 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 80c.

THE BLADE.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.
Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.80
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.50
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

City Burned in Hayti.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Feb. 27.—A dispatch received here from Gros Morne today announces the complete destruction of Port de Paix, Hayti, by fire last night. Only the vessels belonging to the Haytien company were saved.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2481--Child's Seamless Drawers.

Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. The seamless drawers here depicted cannot be too highly recommended. The width is ample, and the absence of center seams effectually does away with the tearing out at this point. The only seams are on the outside of legs, which are finished half way

down for side openings. The ends of legs may be finished with frills of embroidery, or they may be made to set more closely to the limb by gathering ends and sewing to a narrow band before sewing on ruffle of edging. The fullness at top is collected into gathers and the edges mounted to straight bands.

2479--Boys' Rompers.

Sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The average small boy has a most wonderful ca-

pacity for soiled and rent clothing, and nothing short of heroic efforts can keep him presentable if he is fond of outdoor sports. This design is intensely practical, the rompers are easily slipped on and off and will save an immense amount of wear and tear on the trousers and stocking knees. Closings are made at the sides, and shoulder straps support the garment. The front is rather high, but this makes it more protective, and a patch packet will serve to hold the small boy's treasures. The most serviceable materials for making this garment are denim, duck and linen.

2474--Annie Wrapper.

Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years The average little girl simply loves a pretty wrapper all her own, and the design here illustrated will serve as a guide in making a pretty, as well as serviceable garment. Four-half-inch tucks in front and back give the required fullness and the sleeve

has two tucks at the top, which simulate a box plait. The sleeve is gathered to a straight band, to which is atttached the flare cuff. A rolling collar completes the neck. Blue dotted flannel, with collar and cuffs of white flannel embroidered in blue silk and bow of blue satin ribbon, would make a very pretty little wrapper. Cashmere and cotton fabrics are also advised.

2471--Belva Eton.
2373--Wilson Skirt.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. This jaunty eton reaches almost to the waist line and is fitted by under-arm gores and darts in front. The fronts meet and are closed invisibly with hooks and eyes. The rolling

collar and cuffs have square ends and the garment is completed with rows of fancy braid and cord ornaments. The one-seam sleeve is gathered to a straight band cuff and the flare cuff is sewed to its edge.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. The plaited skirt is cut in five gores, the joinings being concealed underneath the three-quarter inch plaits, of which there are seven on each side, which turn backward from the middle of the front. Serge, mixed suitings, tweeds, broad cloth, etc., will make a serviceable garment. The collar and cuffs of jacket may be of velvet or plain, heavy silk or cloth, as preferred.

2475--Vera House Sacque.
2476--Ladies' Gore Petticoat.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This dainty house sacque is a model of simplicity and grace. The garment is adjusted to the form by the aid of an under-arm gore, and the slight fullness in the back is taken up in gathers with a casing underneath. The fronts lap one inch, have slight fullness at neck and a ribbon holds the fronts close to the form at waist line. The large collar is pointed in front and back and the long bishop sleeve is perforated for three-quarter length, to be completed with a narrow

band and ruffle of lace or embroidery.

Sizes, medium and large. The practical five-gore petticoat we feel sure will appeal to our many readers, as it embodies so many good points. It may be used for silk, mercerized cotton, mohair or dainty lawn or nainsook, and will also serve as a guide in making a slip skirt to wear with thin gowns of lawn, organdie, etc. The top edge of the straight gathered flounce is applied to the five-gore skirt to produce the pointed effect, the same being covered by a band of embroidery.

2467--Rhone Frock.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. The waist of this frock blouses slightly all around. The closing is effected down the middle of the back, and the broad collar outlines a

dainty chemisette, which is faced directly upon the lining which supports the waist. The one-seam sleeve is completed by a rather deep cuff. The three-piece skirt has a wide front gore and the fullness at back and sides is taken up in gathers. Challie, suitings and cotton fabrics will give excellent results.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Recent Literature.

The following new books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named below. Inquiries and orders must be sent to the publishers, not to us. We do not deal in books.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

The Pride of Tellfair, by Elmore Elliott Peake, is a novel which reproduces with photographic fidelity life and society in a small Illinois town. It is eminently worth reading.

The New Boy at Dale is a book for boys and girls, and a charming story of a little New York waif, stolen from his parents.

Literary Values and Other Papers, by John Burroughs, is a critical discussion of American writers and their works, and is delightful from the first page to the last. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

The Meanings of Pictures, by Prof. J. C. Van Dyke, professor of art at Rutgers college, is a series of six lectures, which makes a valuable guide to the proper understanding of works of art. Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Egregious English, by Angus Mc Neill, is a vigorous counterthrust to The Unspeakable Scot, in which an English writer fiercely arraigned the Scotch people. George P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third street, New York.

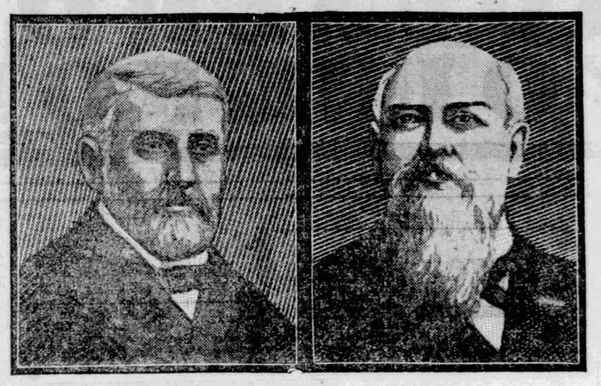
The Social Unrest, by John Graham Brooks, is a careful study of the unrest among the American people, as shown by the labor union movement, strikes, etc. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

Ancient Philosophy, by Charles H. Stanley Davis, presents, in condensed form, the stoic philosophy of the ancients. Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston.

A Coin of Edward VII, by Fergus Hume, is a detective story which is exciting and thrillingly mysterious. The G. W. Dillingham Co, 119 West Twenty-third street, New York.

Pipe Dreams and Fireside Tales, by Birdsall Jackson, is a collection of pleasant stories, sketches and poems. F. M. Bucklin & Co., 11 East Sixteenth street, New York.

ALLISON IS THE NEW NESTOR OF THE SENATE



JAMES A. ALLISON. JOHN P. JONES.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—With the expiration of the Fifty-seventh Congress today the curtain is rung down on the public career of one of the most popular and prominent statesmen that ever made their influence felt in the national legislative assenby — Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, who relinquishes his seat to Francis G. Newlands, chosen to succeed him at the last election. Senator Jones has been called the father of the Senate, having served in that body continuously since 1873, and complete his fifth term, a record that has been surpassed only by Senators Sherman, of Ohio, and Morrill, of Vermont.

The retirement of Senator Jones leaves Senator Allison, of Iowa, the oldest senator in continuous service, Jones and Allison having entered the Senate at the same time. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is the only man now in the Senate who was a member of that body when Jones and Allison entered. Senator Stewart's service has not been continuous, however, having been interrupted by a period of twelve years' retirement from public life.

Senator Jones declares that he is tired of public life and will hereafter devote himself to business pursuits. He has large and important mining interests in Alaska and Mexico, to which part of his time has been devoted.

POPE LEO'S JUBILEE.

Although Ill, He Went Through With the Ceremony.

Rome, March. 3.—From sunrise today all Rome was on the alert and showing most unusual animation and interest in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. This movement was especially noticeable at the large hotels, which were illuminated as though for a ball. An idea of the number of people congregating at the vatican could be formed by the fact that it was utterly impossible to get a carriage if the vehicle had not been ordered yesterday, especially as it was raining, and by the prices charged for those secured in advance.

The scene on the Piazzi of St. Peter's was magnificent. There were assembled many hundreds of Italian troops in various modern uniforms, making a most striking contrast with the medieval costumes of the Swiss papal guards on duty at the bronze doors of the cathedral.

The crowds which gathered before the first cordon of troops were impatient as they stood dripping under the persistent rain. There was a great clashing of umbrellas and a general feeling of discomfort among the awaiting sightseers, who included very many women in most varied attire, comprising foreigners of all nationalities and Italians from all parts of the country, the uniformity of the crowd being pleasantly broken by groups of sisters in the different gowns of their orders, Catholic students and picturesquely attired friars.

When, finally, the doors of St. Peter's were opened an almost indescribable struggle occurred, in which all present forgot the rules of politeness and strove hard with push of elbows and feet to reach the interior of the sacred edifice, while outside were heard cries of fear forms of bright red.

After an hour of very fatiguing waiting a majestic procession began to appear. It was composed of the great dignitaries of the church, the forty-five cardinals present, gorgeous in their red robes, alone making a most imposing characteristic and picturesque group.

At 11 o'clock precisely, the great bell of St. Peter's rang out a signal, which was followed by the clanging of the bells of about five hundred churches in Rome as they sounded the announcement that the pontiff was on his way to the Basilica.

The life of the ancient city seemed to pause for a moment, hats were raised and the sign of the cross was made. Shortly afterwards, inside St. Peter's, silver trumpets blared out their message and the pontiff appeared. The people held their breath for a moment, and then all the pent-up enthusiasm burst forth in a tremendous roar of welcome.

From his elevation on the new Sedia Gestatoria, carried by twelve men in costumes of red brocade, flanked by the famous Fiabelli (spreading feather fan), and surmounted by a white and gold canopy, the pope appeared to be more than a human being. He seemed to be a white spirit, this impression being added to by the pontiff's white robes and white mitre, delicate features, dace white as alabaster and his thin hand moving slowly in benediction.

As the sweet-toned, well-trained voices of the sistine choir sang Tu Es Petrus, thousands of voices shouted "Long live Pope Leo," handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, the banners of the various societies represented were waved and many of those present overcome with emotion, sobbed loudly, while others fainted from excess of feeling or fatigue.

Meanwhile the pope proceeded slowly on what seemed a carpet of heads, absorbing the entire attention of the vast throng.

When the pope arrived at the throne the ceremony proceeded rapidly. Leaving the Sedia Gestatoria the pontiff knelt and prayed, and then rose without assistance, donned the Falda and the new triple crown and the celebration of the mass began.

POPE L EO XIII.

At the moment of the elevation of the host a profound silence fell on the assemblage, the guards presented arms, the people knelt, where it was possible for them to do so, and from the cupola came the clear, thin sounds of silver trumpets, giving the idea of heavenly music.

The pope then administered the papal benediction and retired to a room for restoratives, prepared on purpose every time he goes to St. Peter's. There, addressing Dr. Lapponi, his private physician, the pontiff said:

"You see, that after all your warnings the ceremony did me good. What touching loyalty."

It was calculated that there were about 75,000 present. There were about 1,000 Americans in the tribunes and the body of the church. The trans-Atlantic visitors present included Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College at Rome, with 85 American students; Mgr. Seaton, of St. Joseph's church, Jersey City; Mgr. O'Connell, the new rector of the Catholic University at Washington; Mgr. Farrelly, of Nashville, Tenn.; the Very Rev. John A. Zahm, provincial of the congregation of the Holy Cross, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; the Very Rev. Pius Rudolf Mayer, general of the Carmelite order; the Rev. William Kirsan, rector of St. Patrick's church, Philadelphia; Mr. McLant and family, of Lancaster, Pa.; Miss Troth, Philadelphia; Mrs. McLaughlin and Miss Holmes, of Philadelphia; Gen. and Mrs. Clous, Colonel and Mrs. Tillman, of West Point; Charles Bristed Astor, of New York, and Professor Toy, of Harvard.

Grant's Grandson.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieutenant Algernon E. Sartoris, Tenth infantry, to take effect April 1 next.

UNEASINESS IN ENGLAND

Belief That Leo Is to Close the End of His Career.

London, March 3.—Much uneasiness is caused among English Roman Catholics by the report from Rome, of the increasing feebleness of the pope. The vatican keeps its secrets more closely than any foreign office in Europe, and Cardinal Rampolli is not likely to create alarm by premature disclosures. The influential Roman Catholics here are remembering the pope's advanced age, and are not reassured by the press dispatches giving an account of the consistory or by statements of his physical condition. They know there must be limitations to his extraordinary vitality. Cardinal Vaughan is expected to exert as much influence as Cardinal Manning did in his time in determining the succession, and he is reported to be convinced that the relations between the vatican and the quirinal require an Italian pope, and that no foreign cardinal can adequately represent the claims of the papacy to the temporal sovereignty.

DECLINED A BANQUET.

New York, March 2.—Herbert W. Bowen, United States minister to Venezuela, has declined to allow citizens of Brooklyn to give a banquet in his honor, because, he says, he is to be regarded as a foreigner temporarily. In a letter to the chairman of the committee arranging the banquet Mr. Bowen writes, among other things:

"My position as Venezuelan plenipotentiary is so peculiar that I feel I must consider myself as temporarily a foreigner. That is the view taken of me by the government of the United States, and I beg that you will kindly present it to my Brooklyn friends who have been interested in the proposal to honor me with a dinner."

DRIVING OUT LADRONES

Two Battles in Which Many Outlaws Were Killed.

Manila, March 3.—A detachment of scouts under the command of Lieutenant Nickerson attacked and defeated a body of Ladrones near the village of Maripina, seven miles from Manila, Sunday. Lieutenant Nickerson attacked before daylight. After an hour's fighting the Ladrones were defeated and nineteen were killed and many wounded. There were no casualties on the side of the scouts.

The constabulary last Wednesday suppressed and captured the stronghold of the Ladrones at Albay, Luzon, where a force of Ladrones attacked a small detachment of cavalry February 20. The cavalry on Wednesday met with some resistance from the Ladrones who were defeated with a loss of ten killed and four captured The Ladrones' stronghold and supplies were burned.

Brigadier-General Sumner, commanding the department of Mindanao, telegraps that he expects trouble along the military road north of Lake Lanao. He says that the dattos of the sultan of Mindanao are friendly and anxious for peace, but are unable to control sections of their unruly followers. General Sumner has warned the soldiers to avoid any conflict and carefully guard against surprises.

MABINI TOOK THE OATH.

Manila, Feb. 27.—Mabini, the former president of the Filipino supreme court and at one time minister for foreign affairs in the Filipino government, who had previously persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance, took the necessary oath yesterday on board the transport Thomas on his arrival from the Island of Guam, to which place he was deported after his surrender in December, 1899, and was permitted to land. At the request of Mabini, the hour of his landing was not announced, so as to prevent demonstrations. Ricarte, the former Filipino general, who had also been a prisoner on the Island of Guam, arrived here with Mabini but as Ricarte refused to take the oath of allegiance he was placed on board the steamer Gaelic and sent to Hong Kong. Both Mabini and Ricarte refused to take the oath at Guam, Mabini asking that he be allowed to defer so doing until he reached Manila. Governor Taft instructed Collector Schuster to board the Thomas and administer the oath. Mabini at first demurred, saying that he came under the amnesty decree, but he finally acquiesced. Ricarte said that he wanted to confer with his friends and added that he might take the oath before the United States consul at Hong Kong.

General San Miguel has evidently made good his retreat to the Morong mountains, as the scouting parties have failed to locate him. The Ladrones abandoned Bosoboso, when reinforcements reached the government troops.

Goes to Command in Philippines.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27.—Colonel Harrington, recently in command of the marine barracks at Mare Island, will sail tomorrow for the Philippines, where he will assume command of the marine brigade in those islands. His successor at Mare island is Colonel R. L. Meade, who has been detached from the command of the marine barracks in New York.

SENATOR SMOOT.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 28.—A committee representing the Ministerial association and the citizens who protested against the seating of Reed Smoot in the United States Senate have sent a telegram to Senator Burrow, chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections, deprecating the charges of polygamy filed with the committee by Rev. J. L. Leilitch, as tending to obscure the main issue raised against Mr. Smoot, that is, his being an apostle of the Mormon church. This action was taken after a meeting at which the sentiment seemed unanimous that the polygamy charge should play no part in the fight against Mr. Smoot.

GAMBLING LAWS.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 27.—The Senate had one of the liveliest debates of the session over the House bill declaring the conduct of gambling resorts a felony. The bill was finally passed with an amendment, making the scope even greater than when introduced.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 27.—The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, has passed the bill licensing gambling and making it a local option measure in small communities. For eight years gambling had been a felony in Montana.

TRAIN DERAILED.

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 28.—As a result of the derailment of the Grand Trunk westbound limited express No. 8 at the South Jefferson avenue crossing just before noon today one man was instantly killed, one was fatally injured and several were seriously hurt.

The train was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour when the derailment occurred. A switch opened just after the engine and baggage cars had crossed, throwing the two day coaches and two sleepers on a side track.

The first day coach left the rails and swept broadside across Jefferson avenue, tearing down poles and flagman's shanty and bringing a perfect network of wires abou the wreckage. Flagman Dixon was standing in the street, talking to Parker, and both of them were swept under the car. Parker was instantly killed. The car was crowded with passengers, but all of them escaped with very slight bruises and injuries. The wrecked coach took fire and the fire department had to be called to extinguish the flames. The switch which caused the accident is said to have been defective.

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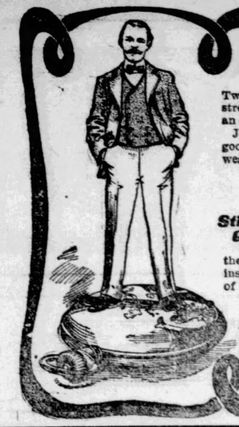
Only those who have experienced the delicious feeling of returning health and vigor can properly appreciate the value of pure food. When the improper food is left off and scientific food such as Grape-Nuts is used in its place one begins to feel the glow of returning health. It feels as though some powerful derrick was lifting one up into the realms of sunshine once more.

"Some time ago I was taken sick and got so very low that I thought at times I would never be able to get out again," writes a business man of Wilmington, Del. "One day my wife saw an article in the paper about Grape-Nuts and read it to me. I was so impressed that I asked her to get some. How thankful I am that I did so. I was at that time reduced to a shadow of 75 pounds, but the first week's use of Grape-Nuts brought me to my feet so that I could stand alone. By the second week I could walk out, to the great surprise of all, and now I can get out to my business without any trouble and I have made the phenomenal gain up to 160 pounds.

"Improper food nearly killed me but when I left it off and used Grape Nuts it did not take long to put me back in health." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Feed right, feel right" is a true axiom. Remember Grape-Nuts food is for Athletes, as well as the sick.



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SENATOR REED SMOOT.

Assertion Made That He Is Living in Polygamy.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senator Burrows, chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections, today presented to the senate a protest signed by Rev. J. L. Leilich, representing the Ministers' association of Salt Lake, against the seating of Reed Smoot. The statement, which is sworn to, declares that Smoot is a polygamist and now has a plural wife.

Mr. Leilich is in charge of Methodist missions in Utah and resides in Salt Lake City. He is in Washington as the representative of the Ministers' association of Salt Lake. His statement is sworn to.

Mr. Leilich declares that Smoot is a polygamist and now has a plural wife, although he deems it inexpedient to give the maiden name of the lady at this time. His charge on this point is as follows:

"That the said Reed Smoot is a polygamist, and that since the admission of Utah into the Union of states, he, although then and there having a legal wife, married a plural wife in the state of Utah, in violation of the laws and compacts hereinbefore described and since plural or polygamous marriage the said Reed Smoot has lived and co-habited with both his legal wife and his plural wife in the state of Utah and elsewhere, as occasion offered; and that the only record of such plural marriage is the secret record made and kept by the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which secret record is in the exclusive custody and control of the first presidency and the quorum of the twelve apostles of the said church of which the said Reed Smoot is one and is beyond the control or power of the protestants. Your protestant respectfully asks that the senate of the United States, or its appropriate committee, compel the first presidency and the quorum of the twelve apostles and the said Reed Smoot to produce such secret record for the consideration of the senate. Your protestant says that he is advised by counsel that it is inexpedient at this time to give further particulars concerning such plural marriage and its results, or the place in which it was solemnized or the maiden name of the plural wife."

Mr. Leilich also asserts that "President Joseph F. Smith, the president of the Mormon church, is living in open polygamy and has had a child between him and his 'plural wife' as late as 1898." And also that "President Lorenzo Snow lived and died in the practice of polygamy and polygamous co-habitation, and that his 'plural wife,' Minnie Jensen Snow, bore him a child as late as the winter of 1896-7."

PUBLIC LIFE ENDED.

Washington, March 2.—Representative Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, retires from congress tomorrow after a service of more than half a century. Mr. Grow first became a member of the house of representatives 51 years ago. He entered congress before he was 30 and quickly became a leader. During the stirring times from 1861 to 1863 he presided over the house as speaker. He entered congress as a Democrat, but when the Missouri compromise was repealed he permanently broke with his old party associates and became the congressional leader of the newly-formed Republican party. During his single term as speak-

GALUSHA A. GROW.

er Mr. Grow presided over three sessions of the house. It is not, however, upon his record as speaker that Mr. Grow looks back as the most important chapter in his public career, for he has a right to be considered as the author of the Homestead act, which went into operation Jan. 1, 1863.

From 1871 to 1876 Mr. Grow was president of the International & Great Northern Railroad company of Texas. President Hayes offered him the mission to Russia in 1879, which he declined.

OUR MOTION IN SPACE.

Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 25.—The D. O. Mills astronomical expedition to the southern hemisphere, after two years of preparatory work, will sail from San Francisco for Chile next Saturday.

The mission of the expedition is to throw additional light on the motion of the solar system through space. Since 1895 the line-of-sight velocities of some four hundred of the brightest stars have been measured at the Lick observatory by means of the spectograph presented by D. O. Mills. The results so far obtained indicate that the solar system is moving approximately toward the southern part of the constellation of the Lyre with a speed of 12 1-2 miles a second. This conclusion, however, cannot be considered conclusive for the stars of the southern hemisphere are not presented in the calculations and for the purpose of observing them the Mills expedition is being sent to Santiago, Chile.

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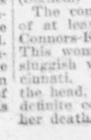

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BIG WAGES—Our Famous Puritan Water Still, a wonderful invention; Distills Filters. 12,000 already sold. Demand enormous. Everybody buys. Over the kitchen stove is needed one gallon of distilled, aerated, delicious, Pure Water. Only method—saves three and its 100%; prevents typhoid, malaria fevers, germ disease. Write for Booklet, New Plan, Terms, Etc. FREE. Harrison Mfg. Co., 25 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

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Hitch up to it, use it, examine it. If you like it, keep it and pay us only $17.50 or ship it back. The Split Hickory Special is the best and most popular buggy ever offered. Catalogue FREE. Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 136, Cincinnati, O.

KILLED FIVE WOMEN.

Hamilton, O., Feb. 26.—Five murders, the victims of which were all women, two of them his wives—such is the revolting record of Albert Knapp, given today in a sworn confession given by the prisoner before Mayor Bosch.

Knapp, according to the police, is a degenerate of the most pronounced type.

The murder of his third wife, Annie Goddard Knapp, which led to Knapp's arrest yesterday in Indianapolis, was done "I don't know why," he quite the prisoner.

Knapp's confession, which was sworn to before Mayor Bosch, is as follows:

"On January 21, 1894, I killed Emma Littleman in a lumber yard in Gest street, Cincinnati. On August 1, 1894, I killed May Eckert in Walnut street, opposite the Y. M. C. A., in Cincinnati. On August 7, 1894, I killed my wife, Jennie Conners Knapp, under the canal bridge in Liberty street, Cincinnati, and threw her into the canal. In Indianapolis, in July, 1895, I killed Ida Gebhard. On December 22, 1902, I killed my wife, Annie Knapp, at 339 South Fourth street, in Hamilton, and threw her into the river at Lindenwald. This is the truth.

"ALBERT KNAPP."

"I make this statement by my own free will and not by the request of any officer or any one else.

"ALBERT KNAPP."
(Signed.)

The confession clears up the mystery of at least one death—that of Jennie Conners Knapp, Knapp's second wife. This woman's body was found in the sluggish waters of the canal, near Cincinnati. Bruises were discovered on the head, but an investigation led to no definite conclusion as to the manner of her death.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The flesh is selfish, and he who would rise to the altruistic plane must first learn self-control—master impulse and let the spirit govern.

Thursday.

One would not worry unless one thought too much of self. No one need fear who loves enough.

Friday.

The supreme test of one's faith, therefore, is its application to daily life. It is the little thoughts and emotions that make or unmake us, according as they are outgoing or ingoing.

Saturday.

It matters little where one lives, if only one be meeting life's problems and learing the eternal principles involved.

Sunday.

The one Power moves through all, granting to each the inestimable joy of co-operation. Let life be imbued with the realization of this truth of truths, and the problems will seem lighter evermore.

Monday.

The longing for peace, beauty and poise may be considered as an earnest that these fruits of toil are to be ours. Yet these possessions are ever fruits, not gifts.

Tuesday.

No gifts are bestowed upon us through partiality or at random, but always that which comes to us comes because our own activity rendered us worthy of it.

H. W. DRESSER.

What Do These Words Signify?

EMILY S. BOUTON

"Let others frame their creeds, mine is to work;
To do my best, however far it falls
Below the keener craft of stronger hands."

—Sharlot M. Hall.

Work! Rest!

These are two most common but much abused words—abused because only a one sided view is apt to be taken of either. At present there is a decided prejudice against work, even though it is frankly acknowledged to be a blessing and its praises are sung in varied measure. In reality, if the old saw that actions speak louder than words, be true, it is regarded as an evil to be escaped from as soon as possible. For the most part it is looked upon as one of those necessities in which is concealed no pleasure but much vexation and weariness of spirit. The brightest vision, the sweetest dream of the majority is of a time when there shall be for them no more need of work and life shall become one long, golden day of rest.

This is a false, a distorted view which it were well to be rid of. A truth was well put by a German writer recently who said: "So long as the disinclination to work is so common an evil, indeed almost a disease of modern civilization, so long as every one as soon as possible endeavors to escape from the work which he theoretically praises, there is absolutely no hope for any bettering of our social conditions."

And why not? Simply because anything looked upon as something to be escaped from if possible, is degraded. The taint of this thought pervades the social world, and gives a touch of bitterness to the lives of many people who fail to glimpse the true meaning of this test of their character.

Of course it ought not to be so. In nine cases out of ten the only difference between those who must work and those who need not, lies, not in any present intrinsic superiority of effort or character in the one class over the other, but in what men wrongly call fate or chance. The disgrace of the work, too, seems to be in the receiving of stated wages.

All this would be ineffably silly and not worth considering were it not for the injury it is doing, the resentment produced towards what is the safeguard of humanity. Nature sets the example. There is not a single moment when her great heart is not steadily beating in rhythm with the work she is accomplishing. Everything beautiful, majestic, sublime, useful, that man finds ready to his hand, has come from the unceasing labor of ages. What right have we then to regard work with either scorn or dislike?

We have none. Let us change our thought for in that lies the remedy. In work is happiness, if we put into it what rightfully belongs there—the desire to do well what is made our duty, and love for that duty. And we may go farther and see something beside that. It is the power that rests in each one of us of accomplishment, a power that has almost no limit, if we did not place one upon it ourselves.

"Let others frame their creeds, mine is to work;
To do my best, however far it falls
Below the keener craft of stronger hands;
To be myself, full hearted, free, and true;
To what my own soul sees, below, above;
To think my own thought straight out from the heart;
To feel and be, and never stop to ask;
'Do all men so?' Is it the world's highway?
To look unflinching in the face of life
As eagles look upon the noonday sun;
To cut my own path through primeval woods;
To lay my own course by the polar star
Across the trackless plains and mountains vast;
To seek, not follow, ever to the end."

Here is the highest conception of a life given to work such as is demanded for the individual good; to work that is done boldly, bravely, with no regard to what others may say or think; to work in which there is keen desire for perfect accomplishment; to work which in men's eyes may seem humble, but over which shines the polar star of a high resolve to give one's best to its doing; to work, in short, which insures the return by each man and each woman into the world's garnered treasury as much as each takes out. Governed by this conception and there would be no ennuied idle-rich, no work-fighting, rebellious poor.

Opposed to work even to that into which is put the highest and best effort of the worker, comes the idea of rest. Not that in reality there should be opposition. Nor is there only through misconception.

Rest! Bliss unspeakable to the weary, work-laden, and sorrowful!

Did you ever think how narrow is the meaning usually given to that word? Complete cessation from action comprehends the whole. And yet many have proved that rest may have an entirely different signification. It may mean even greater activity of mind and body but it "rests" because in it is a greater joy of attainment. We often hear of people who spend their days in what they deem a wearisome necessity, and then work far into the night at something in which lies a desire of creative fulfillment. The difference comes from the thought.

And here we have the whole secret. This wonderful power of thought is the master of all our experiences. It may divest our work of its drudgery; it may bring rest from what is greater activity. A man driven by necessity to work many overhours until he threatened to break down under the strain, suddenly seemed to take on a new lease of life under the same conditions. When questioned about it, he replied:

"I found I was breaking down and needed a rest, but I couldn't take one so I made an experiment. I suppose you will laugh when I tell you what it was, but it succeeded. If I found myself getting tired I went to thinking of the old farm where I lived when a boy, of the apple orchard, and the garden in which I helped mother plant seeds, and the green grass with the sunshine on it. Sometimes I'd find myself smiling over the memory of the mischief we boys used to play, and the fun we had. In that way I managed to forget that I was working over-hours, and was almost tired to death."

Somebody has said that the happiest workmen are those who absolutely lose themselves in their work. It may be added that when this is done, the need of what is called "rest" largely disappears, for work and rest become the blessed complements of each other. Too lose oneself, however, something must be put into the effort that is above and beyond the mere desire to win wages, to earn money. There must be in it some glimpse of the truth that it is a vital part of one's own character growth, an opportunity to advance along the path of humanity's highest ideal.

The Cozy Corner

Woman in the Home.

I would like to say just a few words to the housekeeper; never call your housework drudgery, that is not the right name for it, for it can be made as pleasant as any other kind of work.

My home is the dearest place on earth to me and I think there is no higher calling for a woman to be a good wife and mother; nothing so nice as to see her take an interest in making her home beautiful. When I hear a woman say that he hates housework and keeps a maid to do that while she—the wife—works in a shop, or an office I think that woman should have remained single all her life. When I married I expected to make a home for my husband and not to have some other woman do that.

We have a lady in our neighborhood of whom everyone speaks of being a model wife and mother, and she well deserves the name. To my mind that is a greater honor to her than any other title the world can give. I would sooner earn such a name than be considered the smartest business woman in Indiana.

If any of our young housekeepers would care to know how to make her work pleasant and easy I will gladly come again and give them some hints from my own experience.—Annette, Ind.

The Cosy Corner will be glad to receive any suggestions in the line mentioned by Annette.—Ed.

Babies, and Their Rights.

Frances Willard has said of her mother in her Glimpses of Fifty Years, that "many times she has said to me, 'Frank, above all things, thank God you were a welcome child.' This is the first right of a child—that it should be most heartily welcomed into the family, but it is a sad fact that many an innocent babe is denied this right and from the very first is made to feel that it is an unwelcome guest.

A baby has the right to be let alone. It should never be disturbed in the nursery or elsewhere when it is quiet and happy. This right is denied to a baby oftener than any other, for when he is lying quiet or laughing and cooing happily some loving (?) friend, mother or nurse, seizes him, shakes him up and covers him with kisses, completely upsetting his tranquility. Then when these thoughtless people wish baby to be quiet they wonder why he is so "cross and contrary."

Another and great right of the baby is that he shall be cared for physically, morally, mentally and spiritually by his own mother and not by a hireling. The difference between a mother's care and that of a hired nurse is evident in the sweeter, shyer and happier ways of those who have the personal care of the mother.

In the naming of a baby his individuality should be recognized. Commonplace names will enable a person to slip through the world easily, while a child handicapped with some great name is expected to live up to it, or it seems so very much out of place. George Washington selling peanuts, Julius Caesar posing as a bootblack, or Virgil as a vender of old clothing make sorry figures, though the occupation of each is perfectly honorable.

If our little daughter gives promise of being a brunette do not name her Blanche or Snowdrop, and if from her parentage she may be expected to become a large, stately woman, refrain from making her ridiculous by calling her Dot or Lovey; these may express the love of the family for the dear baby, but when she is a grown woman such names will simply be ridiculous.

The child, as he grows older, has the right to ask questions, and to be fairly answered; not snubbed as though he were guilty of an impertinence, nor ignored as though his desire for information was of no consequence; neither should he be answered carelessly or thoughtlessly, for the impressions received by the mind of a little child and the most lasting and a wrong idea implanted there will do much harm in the future life.

Not long ago I saw a picture entitled, "As It Used to Be." The older members of the family were seated with guests around a table loaded with good things to eat, while around the side of a door could be seen two little wistful little faces gazing at the feast with longing eyes. But we are glad to know things are changed in this respect and now we find the little girls and boys seated with the guests at the table and enjoying themselves in their own sweet ways, almost without restraint.

We owe the children much. When they are kneeling at our side saying their good-night prayers does it not lift our souls to thoughts of a better, purer life? We owe them gratitude for brightening with their presence many otherwise dark and weary hours; for the helplessness and dependence which win us from ourselves; for the faith and trust which it is ever their mission to renew and for the loving kisses on our cheeks that are wet with tears, and on brows that had been furrowed with frowns, but for the caressing lips and fingers.—Rita Englehart.

Some Other Things.

"Will some of The Blade readers please give directions for making sauerkraut, and also tell me what, if anything, can be done for kraut that has been salted too much.—Mrs. C. F. Hearl.

If the lady who has bitter cream will salt the milk, strain it and set it where it will not get the least scent of cooking or smoke, she will not be troubled with bitter butter. This advice is from a subscriber who has had over 50 years' experience in buttermaking.

Mrs. Ella G.—Medical students claim that there exists very intimate relations between the base of the brain and the calves of the legs, and it has been stated upon very good authority that rubbing the calves of the legs will often soothe the weariness of the brain. As you say you are troubled with nervous headache, beginning at the base of the brain, why not try the application of a mustard plaster to the calves of your legs? It surely can do not harm, and, if a certain medical journal can be believed, it will give immediate relief.

Anxious Mother—If your child craves sweets it is a pretty good sign that he needs them. Do not believe all the old stories about candy rotting the teeth or injuring the stomach; it will do neither. Buy some pure sugar candy—and buy it yourself so you will be sure to get what you want—and give the child a little of it several times during the day. The trouble from sweets usually arises from overindulgence and allowing the child to neglect other food. The rotting of the teeth is much more likely to be caused from lack of proper care and cleanliness.

Some Other Things.

Mrs. Milo Lee asks that some one send a recipe for making buttermilk rolls.

If a farmer's wife will get a package of dyes—I use Putnam's—and make a weak solution, strengthening it with more dye as she wishes the switch darker, and dips her hair switch in it, trying it from time to get the exact shade she wishes, she will be pleased with the result I am certain. Wash the hair thoroughly with soap and water before placing in the dye, which must be very hot. I colored a faded black switch in this way with good results.

Another Farmer's Wife.

Mrs. Harriet Hatch, after some very pleasant words for The Blade and the editor, gives this receipe for salt rheum or tetter. Take equal parts of pine tar, lard, coperas, alum, flour of sulphur and saltpeter; heat till well mixed, strain and apply as an ointment.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Made mustard will keep its color if a pinch of salt be added. Many persons add also a small quantity of sugar and moisten the whole with vinegar.

Forty-four years ago, the first chapters of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" appeared in The Atlantic Monthly.

To cut hard-boiled eggs in smooth slices, first wet the knife with cold water. Never slam an oven door when there is anything baking in it. And there is no good reason why you should slam it at any time.

Try washing your ordinary glassware in hot soapsuds, dry on a linen towel and then polish with soft tissue paper and see how much more it resembles cut glass than with ordinary washing.

Boil sausages for five minutes before frying them and they will not be apt to crack open. Oysters are much better fried in deep fat, after being dipped in egg and crumbs, than when sauted in a shallow pan with very little butter.

Don't scold. Whatever else you do, don't spoil your temper, your good looks and your influence over your family by scolding. If you have any fault to find with the other members of your family, tell them so, but do it in a kindly, frank manner. There is nothing worse in the whole world than a scolding woman, unless it may be a scolding man, and to the credit of the sex be it said—there are very few of these who scold—they swear.

For a burn—no matter how severe—there is no better remedy than common baking-soda. Apply thickly over the burn and wrap the place with a linen cloth wet in cold water. The pain will soon stop and the burn heal and leave no scar. If preferred, the soda can be made into a paste with cold water, and applied, spread on the bandage. This is a remedy that is always on hand in most families and very convenient to use.

"Some people talk so much that they never have a chance to breathe through their nose. This is bad for the health of the talker, and the comfort of their friends to whom they talk."

Better a coat of plaster on foundation walls, inside and out, and a cement floor to your cellar, than a grand piano and oriental rugs in the parlor. Better perfect drainage than solid silver and fine china. When you are sure that your cellar is both dry and clean, you can put the rest of the house in as good order as you please, but attend to the cellar first.

"The man who is curious to know how the world would get on without him can find out by sticking a cambric needle into a mill pond, then withdrawing it, look for the hole." The woman who thinks her club or church society would be effaced if she did not exert herself to attend every meeting can be convinced to the contrary by remaining away for one or two weeks and learning on her return that nine-tenths of the members have not been aware of her absence.

One teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with a teacupful of table salt will prevent it from lumping, or becoming hard. Kerosene is the best possible thing for cleaning the inside of iron, or soapstone sinks, and is better than ammonia for removing fingermarks on polished woodwork. Apply with a cloth rubbing hard, then wash the sink with hot soapsuds. For the woodwork, mere rub with a cloth wet with the oil.

Wounds caused by tarantulas, centipedes, spiders, wasps, bees and other insects are very rarely dangerous. An application to the wounded parts of moistened baking soda, will usually relieve the pain at once. If you are where this soda cannot be easily procured, apply wet, fresh earth. Common salt, or a slice of raw onion are also valuable in such cases.

Fried apples and spice cake are very good for luncheon. Core and slice the apples and place them in a deep spider, in which a tablespoonful of butter has been melted. Sprinkle over the apples enough sugar to make them pleasantly tart. Cover and cook until tender. If the apples are very juicy, no water will be needed, otherwise half a cupful may be poured over the fruit just before covering them.

For the spice cakes, beat two eggs, add one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, one and a third cupfuls of milk, three heaping cupfuls of flour in which three teaspoonfuls of baking powder has been sifted, one-half teaspoonful salt, three-fourths of a cupful of butter and one teaspoonful of cinnamon, cloves and spice. Last of all add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and bake in little patty pans. Best when served warm.

If you allow your child to eat with his fingers at your table, you must not be surprised if he does the same thing when you take him with you to a stranger's table. If you allow him to make unpleasant remarks concerning his food, or the family, at home, do not pun'sh h'm for spoiling the pleasure of your guests by constantly talking and teasing when they are present, if you have allowed him to do so when alone with you. It is the fault of the parents if children make nuisances of themselves in company as it is only a natural result of their home training.

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A SAD OLD TOWN.

A cross old woman of long ago
Declared that she hated noise;
"The town would be so pleasant, you know,
If only there were no boys."
She scolded and fretted about it till
Her eyes grew heavy as lead;
And then of a sudden the town grew still,
For all the boys had fled.

And all through the long and dusty street
There wasn't a boy in view;
The baseball lot where they used to meet
Was a sight to make one blue—
The grass was growing on every base,
And the paths that the runners made;
For there wasn't a soul in all the place
Who knew how the game was played.

The dogs were sleeping the livelong day:
Why should they bark or leap?
There wasn't a whistle or call to play,
And so they could only sleep.

The pony neighed from his lonely stall
And longed for saddle and rein;
And even the birds on the garden wall
Chirped only a dull refrain.

The cherries rotted and went to waste,
There was no one to climb the trees;
And nobody had a single taste,
Save only the birds and bees.
There wasn't a messenger boy—but one—
To speed as such messengers can;
If people wanted their errands done,
They sent for a messanger-man!

There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise;
There was less of cheer and mirth,
The sad old town, since it lacked its boys,
Was the dreariest place on earth.
The poor old woman began to weep,
Then woke with a sudden scream.
"Dear me," she cried, "I've been asleep;
And, oh, what a horrid dream!"

—St. Nicholas.

What Ralph Saw.

Ralph had been sick a whole month, and now that he was able to sit up again, he liked to have his chair by the window where he could look out and watch the men who were at work upon a new house which was being built next door.

He was so glad that the men were at work there just at this time, for the days sometimes seemed very long to him, and he liked to see the house growing before his eyes. Nothing else entertained him for so long a time.

But one day the funniest thing happened at the new house. A strange workman appeared upon the scence, but this workman hindered more than he helped. Ralph was at his accustomed place at the window and was watching a carpenter who was measuring pieces of lumber for a certain part of the building. Ralph saw him take out his measure and mark the length with a pencil. He then laid the pencil down beside him while he sawed the board. Pretty soon he looked around to get his pencil but it was gone. He looked about a few minutes; then he took another pencil from his pocket. He marked another board with this and laid it down as before, and when he wanted it again, it, too, was gone.

The man now began to look vexed and he searched all about, probably expecting to find some mischievous boy around. Ralph thought. But finding no boy and no pencils, he borrowed another pencil of one of the workmen, and this time, when he got through using it, he put in his pocket. So he managed in this way to keep the one he had borrowed.

Presently he seemed to have measured all the boards he needed, and then he began nailing them in place. He took a handful of nails from the pocket of the big apron that he wore, and laid them down within easy reach. He used a few of them, and when he reached around for more there were no more. Then he stood straight up, took off his cap and scratched his head.

Ralph had been watching all this time, and had seen where all the missing articles went, and now at the man's perplexity he laughed aloud. Mamma, who was in the next room, heard the merry laugh, and it did her good. She determined to go in as soon as she finished the dusting and see what was amusing Ralph so much.

After the loss of his nails the workman seemed to think something was wrong. He looked all about, questioned some of the other carpenters, and finally went to work once more. But this time he took the nails from his pocket only as he needed them, and once in a while he would look around as if watching for somebody. But as nobody appeared, he at last seemed quite to forget his mysterious losses, and to work on in his usual manner.

It was a warm day, and as the sun rose higher he began to feel very warm. Ralph could see how heated he looked, and finally he took out a large red handkerchief and wiped his forehead.

He seemed a very absent-minded sort of workman, for now he laid his handkerchief down beside him while he again turned to his work.

"Mamma, come quick, quick!" Ralph shouted, and mamma hurried to his side.

He pointed to the window. "Now, watch that man's handkerchief," he said. "Don't take your eyes off from it."

Mamma wondered what Ralph meant, but she did as he said, and pretty soon, when the man had gone to work and quite turned his back to his handkerchief, down swooped a big black crow, picked up the handkerchief and flew off with it.

Then how Ralph did laugh and clap his hands. "It's just too funny, mamma," he said. And then he explained to her how the crow had been playing jokes on the carpenters all the morning. Mamma laughed, too, and then she said, "I think, Ralph, that we will have to arrest Mr. Crow. Shall we tell the man who his tormentor is?"

"Yes," said Ralph, "only do please wait till he finds his handkerchief gone."

So they waited, and presently the man turned to take up his handkerchief for he had grown very warm. His look of blank astonishment when he found it was gone was too much for both Ralph and mamma, and they both laughed till the tears stood in their eyes.

Then mamma went out on the front steps and tried to call to the man but he was hasting and yet hailing to the other workmen in such a frantic way that she had to go over to the building before she could make him hear her.

Ralph watched from the window. He saw the man turn at last and listen to what mamma had to say, and he saw them both go around to the farther end of a pile of lumber, where there was a space between two boards, and there, safely stored away, were the pencils, nails and the handkerchief, as they expected.

Then Ralph saw mamma point up into the branches of a tree which stood near and from which, as she did so, there came a cry of "Caw! caw! caw!"

The other workmen scouted with laughter. At first the subject of Mr. Crow's practical jokes was inclined to be angry, but at last his better nature conquered, and he laughed with the rest.

As he went back to work Ralph saw him take the handkerchief and tie it under his chin, and mamma explained when she came in that he said he would have to tie his ears on or the bird would be before-hand with that next.

For Mr. Crow seemed satisfied with his morning's work, and after his trick was discovered he flew off home, and the poor workmen was left in peace.

As Ralph was putting the next day, mamma said she believed that his laughing so hard over Mr. Crow's pranks had done him more good than medicine.—Southern Churchman.

THE ABSENT MINDED WORKMAN.

Banner Puzzlers

For January.

New Work—Metta Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was son of an inn-keeper near Cahors, in France, where he was born March 25, 1767 or 1768. He was first intended for the priesthood, but after commencing the study of theology at Toulouse, entered the army, deserted because of threatened punishment for insubordination, and going to Paris served as a waiter in a cafe for a short time, and then gained an appointment as one of the Constitutional Guard of Louis XVI. He served under Bonaparte in Italy and Egypt, and rendered him most important service on the 18th Brumaire, by dispersing the Council of 500, at St. Cloud. He was then intrusted with the command of the Consular Guard, and married a member of a distinguished French family. In 1806 a grand-duchy was bestowed upon him, and in 1808, he was proclaimed king of the Two Sicilies. He possessed the requisite qualities for a general of cavalry rather than those of a king, but by the moderation of his government he won the hearts of his subjects. Though fretting under the yoke of Napoleon, he never quite deserted his standard, following him through his reverses, and after his final overthrow finding a refuge in Corsica, from which he foolishly proceeded with a few followers to the coast of Naples, proclaiming himself king and liberator. He was soon taken prisoner, and after trial by court-martial was shot in the hall of the castle of Pizzo, October 13, 1815.

2.—CHINESE COMPOSITION.

A L E B E G
I F O N O R
L S E T T N
R I S R A I
U E T U R R
A S T Z R A

Properly read, this square contains the names of

1.—A city where he attained a great victory.

2.—A country where he met signal failure.

3 and 4.—Cities where he sustained defeat.

5.—The name of the grand duchy bestowed upon him in 1806.

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

I am composed of 8 words of 4 letters each. My first is a cereal; my second an Eastern continent; my third is to garner; my fourth is a boy's name; my fifth is to soothe; my sixth is an island; my seventh is a Roman tyrant; my eighth signifies equal. My primals give the name of the wife of our Who Was He, and the finals that of her august brother.

4.—QUERIES.

No. 1.—What is meant by the "18th Brumaire" mentioned in the Who Was He?

No. 2.—What was the "Council of Five Hundred" also mentioned there?

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 19.

1.—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

2.—The bar must be placed 4 ft. 8 in. from the end.

3.—Words forming square: Aroma, regal, oglio, Maine, aloes.

4.—Lytton, Young, Emerson, Longfellow, Lyttle—Lyell.

5.—San Marino, in Italy, is the oldest republic in the world.

6.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote:

"When a soul
Burns with a god-like purpose to achieve,
All obstacles between it and its goal
Must vanish as the dew before the sun."

Chat.

There was a very good attendance at the "Cademy this morning, these pupils answering to roll call:

Janice Meredith, Herman Culver, W. P. E., Pauline, A. Feul and Arthur Jones.

In sending answers to the Mendelssohn puzzles, Janice says: "The father of Mendelssohn once said: 'Once I was the son of my father; now I am the father of my son.'"

W. P. E., your correction was correct.

Pauline gives us another version of "The battle of the spurs." She says:

"It was fought at Harletta in 1522, between 11 cavaliers of France and as many of Spain, to decide their superiority—or to 'win their spurs'—by the most gallant conduct."

In solving the "chimney" problem, A. Paul says: "If the bricks are laid so that the plane of each course is parallel to the base, it will require 1,440 bricks, and the angle at which the chimney is built, cuts no figure. But if the plane of each course is built at an angle of 45 degrees to the base, it will require 42 and 1-2x4x6, or 2,052 bricks."

Arthur Jones, your enigma was good, but too similar to one recently published to be available. Try another one.

To avoid delay in answers reaching the Schoolmistress, mark all letters intended for this department, "For O. W. C."

The Merry Go-Rounds

Several of our old time friends have come to have a little chat this morning and we gladly welcome them. First, however, we will listen to the fifth chapter of the story. The sixth and last chapter will be by "John, Jr., and will straighten out the "tangled threads" and bring the story to a happy conclusion.

"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RUNS SMOOTH."
Chapter V.
—By "Lancelot."

Miss Osgood and Mr. Crosby were now living on the "Summit Beautiful." From their sublime height the world seemed a paradise to which no cloud or darkness could ever come to o'er shadow the day of their bliss, but—

"The best laid plans of mice and men
Gang aft agley."

Jack had promised to call one evening and Jessie was anxiously awaiting his coming, but when the usual time for his appearance had passed, she was both disappointed and uneasy.

"I know," she said to her mother, "that something dreadful has happened, for Jack is always punctual."

Another hour passed and still Jack did not come. A few minutes before ten o'clock hurried steps were heard approaching the house, these were immediately followed by the energetic ringing of the door bell. It was Jack.

"I beg your pardon, Mrs. Osgood," he said, "but there has been a slight accident in which one of our friends was injured and I called to ask if we might bring Mr. Arnold to your house his team ran away, he was thrown from the carriage and we cannot tell how seriously he has been injured until the doctor, who has been summoned, can make a more thorough examination!"

At that moment the men who were carrying the injured man, came up the steps. He was taken into the house and made as comfortable as possible. Leaving Mrs. Osgood to assist the doctor, Jack drew Jessie aside for a few moments' conversation, and explained that Mr. Arnold's team had become frightened and ran away. In turning a corner the driver was thrown violently to the ground where he lay unconscious until found by his friend, Jack.

Jessie had hardly time to express her sorrow at the accident, before Jack told her that he must leave town the next morning. "My claims in El Reno county are in danger of being taken by a great cattle firm and I must act promptly, or they may be held from me for a long time, even if I do not lose them altogether." Of course Jessie was very much grieved at the thought of his leaving her, but recognized that as the claims were very valuable, it was best he should go at once.

The conversation that followed was characteristic of such occasions and conditions, and was interrupted by a call to the telephone, which Jessie answered. While Jack was hearing the opinion of the doctor as to the seriousness of Mr. Arnold's injuries, the following conversation was held over the 'phone:

"Is that you, Ella?"

"Yes. Oh, Jessie, isn't it terrible? Do you think he will die?"

"I don't know as the doctor has not yet finished his examination," said Jessie, "but, my dear Ella, why are you so interested in this 'nonentity of a clodhopper?'"

"Don't be so cruel," came through the 'phone, followed by a sound suspiciously like weeping.

Just then Jack returned and Jessie was able to tell Ella that the injury was considered very serious and the patient's recovery would depend upon the nurse, but that he must not be moved for some weeks.

"I'm coming at once," came firmly over the magic wire, and Jessie and Jack looked at each other and in spite of the seriousness of the occasion, both laughed.

To be concluded next week.

He is just the same "Jimmy Lone" he used to be and we are always glad to see him.

Well, I see there are others than telegraph operators, who wander away and neglect home ties; I refer especially just now to "Hazel Thornton." She must have married an "operator" or a "train man," either one being notorious for their roving propensities. However we all welcome her back again and I admit that I have been away nearly as long as she. I wonder of what particular portion of our country she thinks of as the "Garden of Eden, U. S. A?" Mr. Eneas would would be of a little heaven-like in one of the prettiest valleys of Colorado.

My last letter to you was written from the snow-covered prairies of the Badger state, where I once chased a poor little chipmunk into his den and firmly believed I had seen a badger. Since then I have lived on the broad, level prairies of the Sunflower state, where operators are required to assist the section men in removing the sunflowers that fall across the tracks, that they may not delay traffic. The last fourteen months I have spent among the sand hills of western Oklahoma, where they have sand and wind-storms, hot winds, tarantulas and centipedes all at once.

Once I went home to dinner and found my wife gone, thermometer at 112 in the shade and a big tarantula occupying a prominent place in the sitting room. Well, good-bye; I must "cut out"—train is coming.—Jimmy Long.

"Cor Cordum" writes that she has been called upon to suffer much by the death of her dear brother, and the serious illness of other members of her family. She will have the sincere sympathy of all of the M. G. R.'s in her sorrow, and we hope she may soon feel like again sending us one of her good letters for the column.

"Blade" Potatoes.

Pare and cut in dice enough potato to make a pint. Parboil, drain and return to the saucepan, with two tablespoonfuls of butter and enough water to prevent them from burning and cook till tender. Pour over them one cupful of white sauce into which is stirred at the last moment one tablespoonful of beef extract. Cover and let it stand without cooking for five minutes and serve.

Mock'd Chicken.

This is a good way to use bits of cold fowl, meat, or fish, making a desirable change from the inevitable hash. Any kind of meat can be used, and for the border, rice may be substituted for the potato.

Cut the meat in small pieces and reheat in a sauce made from the water in which it has been cooked, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour and one of butter. Mash the potatoes and prepare them as for the table. Arrange them around the center of a heated platter, brush over with the yolk of an egg beaten with a tablespoonful of water. Place in the oven until the egg is set, then fill the center of the platter with the meat and sauce.

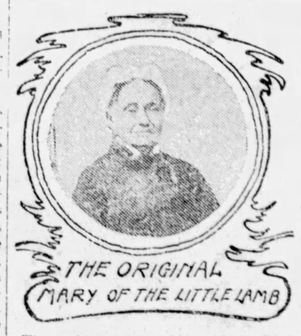
Chicago Cream.

To one pint of boiling milk add two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and one well beaten egg. Rub the corn starch smooth in a little cold milk and let it cook in the milk until it is smooth and creamy; do not let the cream boil after adding the egg. Turn into a square mold and when cold, cut in slices, sprinkle on both sides with flour and fry in butter.

English Crumpets.

One quart of warm milk, one yeast cake, one teaspoonful of salt and flour enough to make a stiff batter. When light, add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and a half cupful of flour. Let this rise until light, fill into muffin rings, or gem pans, and bake in a quick oven. If the muffin rings are used, they should be placed on a hot griddle and the cakes turned, when brown on one side; in an oven this will not, of course be necessary. Butter them as soon as done and serve hot.

The Author of a Child's Poem



THE ORIGINAL MARY OF THE LITTLE LAMB

The real heroine of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," died at the age of 83 on December 11, 1889, and was buried in the famous Mt. Auburn cemetery, where lies the poet Longfellow. In 1835 she was married to Columbus Tyler and subsequently she spent 35 years as a matron for a retreat for the insane where her kind heart and good nature were called upon daily to minister to suffering people.

The latter part of her life was spent in Somerville, near Boston.

The portrait of the "real Mary" in her old age that we are able to print in connection with this information, is taken from "The True Story of the Real Mary and the Real Lamb, as told by Fannie M. Dickerson and Mary Herself," and will have a strong interest for all those familiar with the famous rhymes—and who is not?

An amusing occurrence following upon the publication of this little volume is the expression of resentment by the English press because America has claimed Mary for her own, the implication being that she was or ought to be an English girl. The proof of her identity, however, is overwhelming as presented in The True Story, which is accompanied by affidavits and by reproductions of photographs of Mary's home and of various scenes near the schoolhouse where the lamb went to school.

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No. 327—Surrey. Price $78. As good as sells for $50 more.

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Carnegie is giving away his fortune for libraries. Dr. X. La Motte Sage purposes to put the most useful book in all libraries, free of charge, right into the homes of the people. For this purpose he has just donated $10,000, and a big publishing house is busy day and night turning out books for free distribution. The book Dr. Sage wishes to distribute free of charge is entitled "The Philosophy of Personal Influence." It is heartily endorsed by the ablest business men, ministers, doctors and lawyers of two continents. It is beautifully illustrated with the finest half-tone engravings, and every page is brimful of intensely interesting and practical information. It is a book which should be in every home. It is by far the most remarkable work of the kind that has ever been written, and it has truly created a sensation in the book world.

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Men like Vanderbilt, Morgan, Rockefeller and other millionaires have studied the very methods explained in this book and have used them in their business to pile up millions. This book lays bare secrets in the lives of rich men of which you have never dreamed. It reveals all the hidden mysteries of personal magnetism, hypnotism, magnetic healing, etc., and discloses the real source of power and influence in every walk of life. It contains secret information of intestimable value to every person who wants to succeed in life. Many of the most prominent public men in this country have obtained this book and read every line, and they are daily using its teachings to their own profit and gain.

It explains to you the power by which you may cure yourself and others of all diseases and habits without the aid of drugs or medicines. It tells of a secret, instantaneous method by which you may produce a state of insensibility to pain in any part of the body, so that the teeth may be extracted and surgical operations performed without the use of cocaine, ether or anaesthetics of any kind.

It tells you how to learn to induce sleep in yourself or others at any time of the day or night that you may desire. It tells you of a subtle power by which you can develop your mental faculties, improve your memory, eradicate disagreeable tempers and habits in children, strengthen your will power and rise to a position of prominence in your community. It will truly make you a leader of men.

If you have not achieved the success to which your abilities and talents justly entitle you, if you would like to secure a good paying position, obtain an increase in salary, if you care to rise higher in your accepted business or calling, if you desire to wield a greater influence over others, if you care to win the love or friendship of some one you know, or if you long for fame or renown, you should write for a copy of this remarkable book at once.

The following extracts from a few of the letters received from some of the people who have read the book give an idea of its unusual character and great value.

Mr. Mary Milner, 312 D street, Pueblo, Colo., in a recent letter, says: "I was so sick and worried I could not eat or sleep I used the methods on myself with wonderful success. Today I am perfectly well. I would not part with the information you gave me for any money."

Mr. T. L. Lindenstruth, 30 East South street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: "Your work on personal magnetism is a fortune to any one starting in life. It is absolutely sure to bring success."

A. J. McGinnis, 60 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa., says: "When I wrote for your book I was laboring by the day. Now I am managing a business. This is certainly the best proof that could be offered of its great value. I advise every man who wishes to succeed in life to get a copy at once."

G. S. Lincoln, M. D., 101 Crutchfield St., Dallas, Tex., writes: "Your methods of personal influence are marvelous. I have used them on my patients with wonderful results. They cure diseases when medicine and everything else fails."

S. R. King, M. D., Gillam, Ind., writes: "You have truly sent me the most remarkable book I have ever read. By the methods explained in your work, headache, backache, rheumatism and other diseases of long standing disappear like magic. Your instruction in personal magnetism is simply grand. It gives one a power and an influence over others which I did not dream it was possible for the average man to acquire. Your book is worth more than gold to anyone starting in life. Its value cannot be estimated. My only regret is that it was not in my hands when I was a young man."

The New York Institute of Science has undertaken the free distribution of the book referred to. Big roller presses are running day and night to supply the demand until the $10,000 worth of books are distributed free. On account of the great expense incured in preparing and printing this book, only those are requested to write for free copies who are especially interested and really and truly desire to achieve greater success, obtain more happiness or in some way better their condition in life. Please do not write through mere curiosity, as the free edition is limited. If you want a book write today, as the copies are going very fast. Never before in the history of the publishing business has there been such a great demand for any book as today exists for "The Philosophy of Personal Influence."

Remember at the present time it will be sent to your address absolutely free, postage prepaid. Address New York Institute of Science, Department, R. K. 13, Rochester, N. Y.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Week in House and Senate.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The Indianola, Miss., postoffice case occupied the major portion of the time of the senate. Mr. Tillman spoke for three hours in continuation of his remarks begun yesterday on the race question and was followed by Mr. Carmack. During the morning hour consideration was given the bill to further provide for the safe keeping of public money on deposit in national banks. Amendments were agreed to excluding the bonds of street railway companies as security for deposits in national banks; accepting as security the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company which has paid dividends of not less than 4 per cent per annum "regularly and continuously" on its entire capital stock for a period of not less than ten years previous to the deposit of the bonds; that the United States shall have a lien on "current" assets of banks in which public moneys are deposited; that any legally authorized bonds issued for municipal purposes by any city or county may be accepted as security for deposits, and requiring the secretary of the treasury to report at each session of congress the amounts deposited in individual national banks. A resolution was adopted calling on the postmaster general to furnish information regarding the effect on the revenue of the postoffice department in the event of the adoption of the amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill giving all periodicals the same rate and terms as those now given weekly periodicals. A resolution also was agreed to accepting the invitation of the Louisiana Purchase exposition to attend the dedicatory ceremonies at St. Louis, April 30 and May 1 and 2 next, and providing for the appointment of a committee of ten senators to represent that body. A bill was passed authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue a number of souvenir medallions for the benefit of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial association of the United States. The agricultural appropriation bill was considered, and the committee amendments agreed to, except the statehood rider, which was passed over.

The house by a vote of 136 to 100, passed the Philippine currency bill, accepting the senate bill so far as it relates to the islands. The committee amendment striking out the international monetary conference was agreed to. The contested election case of Wagoner vs. Butler was under consideration for a time and the Democrats began a filibuster, which they threaten to continue if the case is pressed. The case was withdrawn with an agreement that it is not to come up until Tuesday. Mr. Fowler then moved that the house go into committee of the whole to resume further consideration of the currency bill and after some delay the motion was carried 136 to 57. Mr. Prince (Illinois) resumed his speech begun on Saturday last.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Senate made rapid progress. The statehood riders to the agricultural and postoffice appropriation bills were withdrawn and both bills passed, the former with an amendment appropriating $500,000 to stamp out the foot and mouth disease. The House amendments to the Philippine currency bill were agreed to with little or no discussion, thus sending the bill to the President. The sundry civil bill was nearly completed. Three hundred and twenty pension bills were also passed. In the course of the day Civil Service Commissioner Foulke was severely criticised on account of a letter written by him to Mr. Spooner regarding the dismissal of an employe of the surveyor general's office of Idaho, who had been charged with receiving campaign contributions. The discussion arose over a resolution by Mr. Dubois calling for information in the case. An amendment to the resolution was agreed to calling for the evidence in regard to the conduct of the surveyor general's office of Idaho by Mr. Perault and as amended the resolution was agreed to. A senate bill was passed amending the law relating to American seamen for the protection of such seamen and to promote commerce as well as to permit allotments of seamen's wages. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to.

The House adopted the conference report on the army appropriation bill and sent the bill to the President. The bill to establish a union station in Washington also was passed the House abandoning its amendments to reduce the amount to be given to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads from $1,500,000 each, fixed in the Senate bill, to $1,000,000 each, as fixed by the House. Mr. Cannon and Mr. Cowherd (Mo.) made the fight against the motion to recede, while Mr. Morrell (Pa.) supported by Mr. Blackzell (Pa.), Mr. Olmstead (Pa.) and others, favored agreement in the amount fixed by the Senate. The Fowler currency bill was debated in a desultory way. Mr. Clayton (Ala.) delivered a mock funeral oration on the bill. The other speakers were Messrs. Ruggsley (N. Y.), Shallenberger (Neb.) and Thomson (Ala.). The conference report on the bill to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military service of the country was adopted. The speaker appointed the following members to represent the House at the dedication: Messrs. Tawney (Rep., Minn.), Sherman (Rep., N. Y.), Mahon (Rep., Pa.), Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.), Van Voorhis (Rep., Ohio), Parker (Rep., N. J.), Overstreet (Rep., Ind), Mann (Rep. Ill.), Smith (Rep., Iowa), Miller (Rep., Kan.), Burkett (Rep., Neb.), Robertson (Dem., La.), Bartlett (Dem., Ga.), Shafroth (Dem., Colo.), and Hay (Dem. Va.).

Washington, Feb. 26.—In open session the Senate discussed at length and finally passed the sundry civil bill, with many amendments. The most important of these were: Accepting the amendment providing for the construction of an office building for the House of Representatives; directing the superintendent of the capitol to prepare estimates of cost for a separate office building for the Senate; appropriating $2,000,000 for the purchase of a site for the postoffice in New York city was agreed to, the location to be on the west side of Eighth avenue, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third streets; appropriating $25,000 to enable the commissioner of labor to furnish statistics relating to marriages and divorces in the several states and territories since Jan. 1, 1887; striking out the provision for the extension of the capitol, and increasing the appropriation for the expenses of the Alaskan boundary commission to $100,000. The Senate then went into executive session and the Panama Canal treaty was immediately taken up. Senator Morgan resuming his speech in opposition to that agreement. Senator Blackburn took occasion during the executive session to state that hereafter he would object to any unanimous agreements to vote on measures until he could be assured that a vote could be had on a motion to consider the anti-trust bill. Senator Hale responded by saying he did not think that position could be maintained, but Senator Blackburn assured him it would be. Senator Hoar spoke of his desire to bring up the conference report on the bill for the protection of the President, and after encountering some opposition at last moved to go into legislative session for the purpose of presenting the report. The motion prevailed, 29 to 26. Mr. Hoar thereupon presented a conference report and it went over until tomorrow.

The House, after filibustering by the Democrats and repeated roll calls and waits while a quorum was being secured, unseated James J. Butler, of Missouri, and seated George C. R. Wagoner in his place. At 10:15 p. m. a recess was voted.

Washington, Feb. 28.—In the senate Mr. Platt (New York) offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee to control the contingent expenses of the senate, providing for the printing of a special edition of the congressional directory "for the use of the special session of the senate should one be called." Mr. Burrows submitted additional protests against the admission of Reed Smoot as a senator from Utah. Mr. Bacon (Ga.) offered an amendment to the Littlefield anti-trust bill, and said that while he was in sympathy with the desire to have legislation which will prevent monopolies and those things which hinder competition, he was not willing to adopt the methods suggested by the committee with respect to the prohibition of interestate commerce, which he said was an interference with the rights of the states. Mr. Tillman (South Carolina) called up the bill to incorporate the American National institute (Prix de Paris) at Paris, France. He explained that he was opposed to the bill, but if all hints at a government appropriation were stricken out he would not object to its passage. Several amendments by him having this object in view were agreed to. The bill was passed over by request of Mr. Hale. The fortifications appropriation bill was taken up and passed. Mr. Hale reported the general deficiency bill. The conference report on the coupling bill was agreed to. The Aldrich financial bill was taken up, displacing the statehood bill, the vote on this proposition being 42 to 18.

The time in the house was again largely taken up by filibustering by the Democrats, numerous roll calls being necessary for the transaction of business. The naval appropriation bill was sent to conference with Messrs. Foss (Ill.) Dayton (W. Va.) and Tate (Ga.) as the conferees. The conference reports on the bill to amend the railroad safety appliance act and the bill relating to private corporations in Alaska were approved. The resolution directing the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in conformity with the act of April 7, 1900, to prepare an inventory of the public property at the White house, the cost if still in use, the price received if sold, to whom, etc," was laid on the table.

Washington, March 1.—The Senate today held a memorial session in honor of Representatives Otey of Virginia, Moody of North Carolina, Rumple of Iowa and Tongue of Oregon. The Senate has more than enough work to keep it occupied during the last week of the session which will close at noon Wednesday. The Senate will be in almost continuous session day and night until then. Of the supply bills, the sundry civil, postoffice, naval and fortification bills are still in the hands of conference committees, but there are no important points in dispute.

The House, continuing the legislative session of last Thursday, finally disposed of the District of Columbia appropriation bill and the Alaska homestead bill. Filibustering by the Democrats occupied much time. Representative Shattuck, chairman of the immigration committee, introduced a resolution for the consideration of the immigration bill reported from the Senate. Another resolution introduced by Representative Gibson of the House committee on invalid pension bills amended in the Senate, under which only a motion to concur will be in order. The Democrats of the House have decided to prosecute their filibuster until Congress expires, and on the three remaining days business probably will have to be transacted in the face of every obstacle which the minority can interpose.

Washington, March 2.— The Senate passed the general deficiency appropriation bill after agreeing to the committee amendments and amendments appropriating $3,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the omnibus public building bill and increasing the appropriation for the payment of claims to $1,370,000. Amendments limiting the fees of attorneys on claims under the Spanish treaty, appropriating an additional $50,000,000 for irrigation purposes (offered by Mr. Rawlins) and appropriating $1,200 to reimburse residents of Indianola for expenses in carrying mails from other towns were rejected. The conference reports on the fortifications appropriation bill and the Alaska homestead bill were agreed to. The House amendments to the immigration bill were disagreed to and conferees were appointed. Mr. Quay made his usual unsuccessful effort to secure a vote on the statehood bill by unanimous consent. The Aldrich financial bill was then taken up. Mr. Teller offered an amendment providing that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the written approval of the President, may use so much of $50,000,000 of the gold reserve provided by the act of March 14, 1900, as is not required for the faithful execution of the provisions of that act, not exceeding $140,000,000. After a speech by Mr. Teller against the bill and against the Cuban reciprocity treaty the Senate at 6 o'clock took a recess until 8 p. m. At the evening session the conference reports on the postoffice and agricultural appropriation bills and the immigration bill were agreed to. The House bill allowing Porto Rico a delegate in Congress was presented and went over until tomorrow after Mr. Foraker had offered a substitute containing a provision for a commission of three to investigate and report, on claims of the Roman Catholic church to certain property on the island. The Aldrich bill again was taken up. Mr. Mallory of Florida offered an amendment providing that national banking associations shall preserve deposits of public moneys separate and apart from the other moneys, and also providing that on loans and public money a rate of interest not to exceed 4 per cent shall be charged.

The House, by a vote of 207 to 3, agreed to the conference report on the Alaska homestead bill, the speaker declining to entertain a point of order that no quorum was present. Mr. Grosvenor, from the committee on rules, presented a special rule to put the immigration bill into conference by direct vote and to cut off the previous question on conference reports. On the rule, which is intended to check the Democratic filibuster, twenty minutes' debate was allowed. The previous question was ordered, 162 to 103, and rule was adopted, 154 to 101. On the latter vote Mr. Loud (Republican, Cal.), voted with the Democrats. The conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill was adopted, 214 to 8. The immigration bill, with Senate amendments, was sent to conference, 190 to 1, under the operation of the new rule. Similar action was taken 206 to 5, on the omnibus public building bill, after the debate in which Messrs. Cowherd, of Missouri, and Hepburn, of Iowa, discussed the party situation in the House and Messrs. Robinson, of Indiana Olmstead, of Pennsylvania, and Bartholdt, of Missouri, talked of the merits of the Butler-Wagoner election case. A bill making provision for a delegate in Congress from Porto Rico was passed, 208 to 0. The Otjen bill to prohibit dealers in tobacco from giving prizes or prize coupons with their wares was passed, 164 to 9. A bill to authorize the appointment of Major William Crawford Gorgas as assistant surgeon general of the army in recognition of his services in Cuba during the war was passed. The conference report on the postoffice and agricultural appropriations were agreed to.

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Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

SUPERIOR MERIT.

Remarkable Curative Properties of a Remedy for Indigestion and Stomach Weakness.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a preparation for the cure of dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, owes its great success as a cure for these troubles to the fact that it is prepared for disease and weakness of the stomach and digestive organs only, and is not recommended or advised for any other disease.

It is not a cure-all, but for any stomach trouble it is undoubtedly the safest, most sensible remedy that can be advised with the prospect of a permanent cure. It is prepared in tablet form, pleasant to taste, composed of vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal, every one of which act effectively in digesting the food eaten, thereby resting and invigorating the weak stomach; rest is nature's cure for any disease, but you cannot rest the stomach unless you put into it something that will do its work or assist in the digestion of food.

That is exactly what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do. One grain of the digestive principle contained in them will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or similar wholesome foods; they will digest the food whether the stomach is in working order or not, thereby nourishing the body and resting the stomach at the same time, and rest and nourishment is nature's cure for any weakness.

In persons run down in flesh and appepetite these tablets build up the strength and increase flesh, because they digest flesh-forming food which the weak stomach cannot do; they increase the flow of gastric juice and prevent fermentation, acidity and sour risings.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores at 50 cents per package.

VOTE ON LOCAL OPTION

Vermont Discards Prohibition After 50 Years.

Burlington, Vt., March 3.—Today marks the passing of liquor prohibition in Vermont, which has been a dry state for more than half a century. At any election last month the state voted, by a narrow majority, to discard the prohibitory law and adopt in its place a high license local option law, with seven classes of license, ranging in cost from $1,200 for the general saloon to $10 for the drug stores selling on physicians' prescriptions. Today the new law becomes effective and the cities and towns vote on the question of granting licenses. The indications are that the vote will be in the affirmative in the larger places, while the smaller towns will decide to continue prohibition.

LADY MILBANKE.

London, Feb. 28.—Lady Milbanke, the most beautiful Irish woman in society, expects to visit America this summer. Lady Milbanke is the wife of Sir John Milbanke, who won his Victoria Cross

LADY MILBANKE.

for exceptional brilliant service in the recent South African war.

AN IMPORTANT ORGAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—In a paper read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society last night, Dr. C. E. DeM. Sajous reported a discovery which, if his deductions be correct, may revolutionize the field of medicine. His discovery in brief is that the pituitary body, heretofore thought useless, is indeed one of the most important organs of the body when its functions are understood.

From Dr. Sajous' investigation, covering a period of 14 years, five of which were spent in Paris, he is convinced that this pituitary body is a governing centre which is not only positive in its effect by controling the oxygen in the system, but equally positive in responding to medicines and drugs.

When this fact is finally established and understood, medicine will no longer be administered hypothetically, but it will become an applied science. Under these conditions, certain medicines will be given and assured results obtained. The discovery, it is said, will also be the greatest since the discovery of anaesthesia.

The "governor of the body," or pituitary gland, is a small ovoid body attached to the under surface of the cerebrum. It has two lobes, the anterior and the posterior, the former resembling a ductless gland and the latter showing indications of nervous elements. It forms an integral part of the brain.

ANARCHISTS ACTIVE.

New York, Feb. 25.—The Evening Telegram today prints a story to the effect that anarchists from all over the world are about to meet in a secret convention in Paris to devise plans that may readily affect the crowned heads of Europe. All preparations for the convention were carefully guarded, but the plans became known through the boastful talk of a youthful delegate to the convention from this city. This man, an Italian known as "Angelo" and "Rudolph," gave up his place on Saturday, declaring that he had been selected as one of five delegates from the United States to the convention. The Evening Telegram says:

"Far-reaching anarchistic plans are to be discussed and perfected at this world's convention, it is said, and it is even whispered that, ere an adjournment is taken, a meeting of anarchy's inmost cabal will have been held and lots will have been drawn assigning men to deeds the full accomplishment of which may shape the destinies of the reigning houses of Europe."

Domestic Money Movement.

New York, Feb. 27.—The domestic money movement is developing interestingly. It is known that fully $500,000 has been received from San Francisco thus far this week and an international banking house, with important Pacific coast connections is believed to have received an equal amount yesterday in the regular course of business. This intake will probably be offset by further shipments to Chicago and possibly to New Orleans.

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A Priceless Book Sent Free For the Asking.

Piles Cured Without Cutting, Danger or Detention From Work, by a Simple Home Remedy

Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50 cents a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

REBEL PLOT

Discovered in Canton Against the Emperor.

Victoria, B. C., March 2.—Further particulars were received by the steamer Pak Ling, which arrived from the Orient of the revolutionary movement discovered at Hong Kong, where a number of rebels were arrested and boats laden with arms and uniforms were seized Several hundred recruits were raised in Hong Kong and several thousand uniforms, quantities of arms, ammunition, canned provisions and food supplies had been dispatched to Canton.

The rebels had arranged to rise at a singal on January 28, at the beginning of the new year celebration, and waylay and murder the mandarins and high officials. Fires were to be started in various parts of Canton, and the treasury looted. Two British gunboats went at once to Canton when the plot was discovered. To aid in the sacking of Canton a force of rebels under Col. Chon were hidden at a small city not far distant, ready to march on Canton when the signal was given.

The gates of Canton have been kept closed since the intended uprising, and numbers of arrests and summary executions have taken place.

Col. Daugherty, of the British legation at Pekin, has arrived at Canton, to make a report to his government on the Kwang Si rebellion. The latest news of this rebellion shows that it has spread all over the province.

The Pak Ling brought details of the famine which is devastating five prefectures in the northern part of Japan. There are in all 150,000 persons completely destitute, and many deaths are reported from starvation.

THE CARNIVAL.

New Orleans, Feb. 25.—The carnival closed last night in a blaze of glory. In point of attendance of strangers it has been the most successful ever held, while the pageants were on a scale of great artistic splendor. The parade last night was by the Mystic Krewe of Comus. Its title was "A Leaf from the Mahabarata," and it illustrated in twenty superb floats the great epic poem of the Hindus.

The culminating society event of the season was the ball of Comus, at the French opera house. The curtain rose upon a picturesque tableau revealing Comus on a throne of light and the masked Krewe grouped on either side.

Comus chose for his queen, Miss Myrtle Stauffer. Miss Alice Roosevelt was present and again was the object of special attention. Admiral and Mrs. Schley and General Joseph Wheeler and his daughters were among the guests.

Rex held his ball, which was really a democratic reception, in Washington Artillery hall, temporarily converted into a carnival palace. There was a great crush of the king's subjects. Miss Ingersoll Minge was chosen queen of the carnival and several society girls served as her attendants. After midnight there was an exchange of visits between Comus and Rex and their courts.

FREDERICK'S STATUE.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Emperor William has instructed Minister Von Sternberg to inform President Roosevelt that the statue of Frederick the Great will not be sent to the United States until the spring of 1904.

The emperor's reasons, as communicated by the foreign office to Ambassador Tower, are "that in view of the unfinished condition of the war college at Washington and the consequent difficulty in carrying out properly the ceremonies of unveiling the statute under the present circumstances, and as the emperor wishes to avoid an interval between the arrival of the statue in America and the public dedication, his majesty has decided not to send it to Washington until the spring of 1904."

It appears that Minister Von Sternberg had a conversation with President Roosevelt some days ago in which the President suggested that it might be as well, on account of the disorder of the grounds and the obstruction of building material, to arrange some later date for the unveiling than June as previously determined upon.

SANTO DOMINGO AGAIN.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Feb. 27.—Advices received here from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, say that the revolutionary generals—Ramon Tavarez, Ynginio Albelo and Desiderio Arias—are operating successfully in the northeastern part of Santo Domingo, and that General Arturo Zeno, who is in chief command of the operations of the revolutionists, has captured Guayubin, in the northwestern part of the Dominican republic, and is continuing his march on Puerto Plata, in the neighborhood of which he is said to have arrived recently at the head of a body of revolutionists. Generals Perico Lasala and Elizo Gratero are operating together at the head of about eight hundred revolutionists against Santiago De Los Cabellos and La Vega, while General Raphael Ridriguez is advancing on the capital, San Domingo. He is said to be near Las Damas. Finally, General Candalario De Rosa is operating in the eastern part of Dominica at the head of a large number of reinforcements.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Paris, Feb. 25.—It is reported in responsible quarters that the officials of the Panama Canal Company have informed American officials here that the former has no objection to two changes in the agreement suggested in the recent dispatch of Attorney-General Knox, which proposed the acceptance of the company's tender, subject to two modifications and to the United States Senate's ratification. It is assumed among the American officials that this willingness on the part of the company has been communicated to the authorities at Washington. As Mr. Knox's proposition is understood to refer to the ratification of the treaty before March 4, the officials say that the attitude which the company will assume after that date is still undisclosed.

THE SULTAN DEFEATED.

Madrid, March 2.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Ceuta, Morocco, reiterates the report that the sultan's troops have been defeated and that War Minister Menebhi has been killed. The message does not indicate the date of the engagement or the place where the battle occurred.

It was announced in a dispatch from Madrid, Feb. 20, that a telegram had been received there from Tangier saying it was persistently reported at the latter place that War Minister Menebhi had been killed in battle Feb 12.

Gold Under Paris.

Paris, March 2.—A remarkable discovery has just been made by M. Brette, chief engineer of the Metropolitan Underground railway. During the extensive excavations under the opera he found indications of the presence of gold. The geological formation includes marl, limestone, argile, native sulphur and argentiferous sand. A block of gypsum crystal was also found under the Place de la Republique. B. Brette has presented his collection to the school of mines. Whether mining operations will be commenced has not yet been decided.

Don't Buy Any Whiskey Until You Read This

DO YOU KNOW that choice grain and pure water are the two essentials for making good whiskey?
DO YOU KNOW that Government statistics prove that the Miami Valley, in the very heart of which our distillery is located, produces the best grain and has the purest water of any section of this country?
DO YOU KNOW that we have one of the largest and most completely equipped distilleries in the world?
DO YOU KNOW that we have had over 37 years' experience in distilling good whiskey?
DO YOU KNOW that we have a capital of $500,000.00, paid in full?
DO YOU KNOW that we have more whiskey in our bonded warehouses than any other distiller in the world?
DO YOU KNOW that there is more **HAYNER WHISKEY** sold than any other brand of whiskey in the world?
DO YOU KNOW that we supply regularly with **HAYNER WHISKEY** nearly half a million of the most prominent and influential business and professional men in this country?
DO YOU KNOW that these are the very people who want the best and won't be satisfied with anything else?
DO YOU KNOW that **HAYNER WHISKEY** goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, thus assuring you of perfect purity and saving you the enormous profits of the dealers?
DO YOU KNOW that **WE ARE THE ONLY DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD WHO SELL DIRECT TO CONSUMERS,** though we have many imitators who call themselves distillers? These imitators don't distill a drop of whiskey. They are simply dealers who buy to-day cheap spirits made yesterday and, after "doctoring" it up, sell it to-morrow as 8 to 20-year-old whiskey. It is nothing but cheap adulterated spirits and nearly half water. We sell whiskey, pure, whiskey, all whiskey and no water. You cannot buy anything purer, better or more satisfactory than **HAYNER WHISKEY** no matter how much you pay.

IF YOU DIDN'T KNOW these facts before, you know them now, and, knowing them, how can you longer doubt our ability to please you? How can you hesitate to accept our offer? **YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU'RE NOT SATISFIED.**

OUR REGULAR OFFER We will send you **Four Full Quart Bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Rye for $3.20** and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside. Write our nearest office **NOW.**

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must be on the basis of **4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.**

$1.00 TRIAL OFFER $1.00

Now, if you feel that you do not care to order four quarts before trying it, we will ship you in a plain sealed box, with no marks to indicate contents, **One Full Quart Bottle of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Rye for $1.00.** and we will pay the express charges. We lose money by doing it, for the packing and express charges are almost as much on one quart as on four, but we want you to try our whiskey. We know, if you do, you will always buy from us. That's why we make you this special trial offer, even if we do lose money. We will refund your dollar at once if you're not satisfied. All subsequent orders must be for at least four quarts at 80 cents a quart, as we cannot continue to lose money. We would prefer to have you order four quarts now, for we would then make a small profit and you would save 80 cents. However, take your choice. $1.00 for one quart or $3.20 for four quarts, express charges paid by us. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Order today. If you mention this paper we will sent you free a corkscrew and gold tipped glass.

Trial Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must be **1 QUART for $1.25 by EXPRESS PREPAID.**

Established 1866. **THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY** Distillery Troy, O.

DAYTON, OHIO ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA.

DELAWARE SENATORS.

Two Republicans Finally Elected by a Compromise.

Dover, Del., March 2.—Allee and Bah have been elected United States senators.

Dover, Del., March 2.—In anticipation of the election of a United States senator the crowd at Dover today broke all records. Colonel Dick, secretary of the Republican national committee, reported here at 10:30 a. m. and went to the regular Republican caucus in progress at the Hotel Richardson.

J. Edward Addicks arrived ahead of Mr. Dick, and after a conference with his state central committee repaired to the state house accompanied by State Chairman Allee, who was regarded as his candidate for senator in the event of a election. Later, Mr. Addicks went into the Union Republican caucus by invitation.

The Democratic caucus refused to accept the proposition of their advisory committee to elect two regular Republicans, but decided unanimously to vote for one senator, thus insuring an election today.

Representatives Price and Tyre, Republicans, who have been friendly to Addicks, left the regular Republican caucus and went to the meeting of the Union Republicans where they were greeted with much applause and enthusiasm.

The Union Republican caucus named J. Frank Allee as their candidate for United States senator, and agreed with the regular Republican conferees to vote the same as on Friday and then take a recess until 3 o'clock, when two senators were to be elected.

Mr. Addicks appeared in the assembly hall at 12 o'clock and applause and hisses greeted him.

The thirty-fifth ballot for United States senator resulted as follows: Long term—Addicks, 21; Saulsbury, 21; Dupont, 8; Higgins, 2. Short term—Addicks, 19; Kenney, 21; Higgins, 8; Hill, 2; Richardson, 2.

After the ballot had been taken, Senator Sparks moved to take a recess until 2:30 this afternoon, everybody voting "Yes" with a shout. Both Republican factions were agreed on the Union Republican proposition. The regulars, it was thought, might nominate State Senator Sparks, though Ball, it was thought, was a more likely candidate.

Mr. Dick is said to have come here under instructions from National Chairman Hanna to urge the regular Republicans to accept the proposition agreed upon by Mr. Addicks and his adherents at the conference on Saturday for the election of a Union Republican to the long term senatorship and a regular Republican to the short term. Addicks himself being eliminated. Mr. Dick admitted being here on this mission. Prior to the joint session of the legislature he received delegations from each Republican faction. Mr. Dick said: "The regulars should accept the proposition of the Union Republicans. This is the best thing to do, and is what the national committee wants. I am doing all I can to bring about this result."

ROLANDO NEAR CARACAS.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, March 2.—According to advices received in Venezuelan revolutionary circles here the eastern army of the revolutionists, said to number five thousand men, under the command of General Rolando, is in sight of Caracas, at a place called El Encantado, awaiting the arrival of the central revolutionary army, reported to number 3,000 men under Gen. Fernandez, when a junction is to be formed between the two forces and an attack on Caracas is to be made. The Venezuelan government's army, numbering, it is said, about 2,000 men, is reported to be entrenched at Petare. Heavy fighting, the advices further say, is expected to take place between the opposing forces.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Explains His Position as to Appointments of Negroes.

Atlanta, Ga., March 2.—President Roosevelt has written a letter to the editor of the Constitution, in reply to a request for an expression concerning the recent letter from Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, in which Mr. Edwards made a statement of the President's position in the matter of federal appointments in the south, holding that the President had been misunderstood. President Roosevelt says:

"Dear Mr. Howell:—As to federal appointments in the south, frankly, it seems to me that my appointments speak for themselves and that my policy is self-explanatory. So far from feeling that they need the slightest apology or justification, my position is that on the strength of what I have done I have the right to claim the support of all good citizens, who wish not only a high standard of federal service, but fair and equitable dealing to the south as well as to the north.

"I ask you to judge not by what I say, but what during the last 17 months I have actually done. In your own state of Georgia you are competent to judge from your own experience. In the great bulk of cases, I have reappointed President McKinley's appointees. The changes I have made, were, as I think you will agree, changes for the better and not for the worse. It happens I have appointed a white man to succeed a colored man as postmaster at Athens and surveyor at Atlanta. In South Carolina I have similarly appointed a white postmaster to succeed a colored postmaster. Again, in South Carolina, I have nominated a colored man to fill a vacancy in the position of collector for the port of Charleston, just as in Georgia I have reappointed the colored man, who is now serving as collector of the port of Savannah. Both are fit men. Why the appointment of one should cause any more excitement than the appointment of the other, I am wholly at a loss to imagine. I need hardly say that to connect either of these appointments, or any or all of my other appointments, or my actions in upholding the law of Indianola, with such questions as 'social equality' and 'negro domination' is as absurd as to connect them with the nebular hypothesis or the theory of atoms.

"I have consulted freely with your own senators and congressman as to the character and capacity of any appointee in Georgia, concerning whom there was question.

"This is true of your own state; and by applying to Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, of Virginia; to General Basil Duke, of Kentucky; to Mr. George Crawford, of Tennessee; to Mr. John Mellhenny, of Louisiana; to Judge Jones, of Alabama, and Mr. Edgar S. Wilson, of Mississippi, all of them Democrats and all of them men of the highest standing in their respective communities, you will find that what I have done in Georgia stands not as the exception, but as the rule for what I have done throughout the south."

For Exhibit From Ireland

London, March 2.—The Irish secretary, Mr. Wyndham, replying to William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, in the house of commons today, said the question of a good representation of the Irish industries at the St. Louis exposition was engaging the attention of the government.

Warships Go Begging.

London, March 2.—In answer to a question in the house of commons today Premier Balfour said Great Britain had refused to purchase the Chilean and Argentine warships under construction in Europe. The admiralty had carefully considered the matter and had concluded that these vessels were not suitable for the British navy.

Hurricane at Samoa.

Honolulu,

Consumption Can Be Cured.

Marvelous Discovery by the Famous Dr. Yonkerman of Kalamazoo, Mich. State Officials and Great Medical Men Pronounce it the Only Cure for Consumption and All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Consumptives Given Up to Die and Sent Back From California Hopeless and Helpless Are Now Alive and Well Through This Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

A Free Package Containing Sufficient to Convince the Most Skeptical Sent to All Who Write.

Consumption can at last be cured. Marvelous as it may seem after the many failures, a sure, positive and certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last

Dr. D. P. YONKERMAN, the Discoverer of Tuberculozyne, the Only Cure for Consumption.

been discovered by Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, a great Michigan doctor, who has made a life study of this fatal disease. His wonderful remedy has been fully tested and rigidly proven a sure cure by state officials, and noted medical men all over the world testify to its power to kill the dread germ that causes consumption. The doctor makes no secret of the ingredients of his wonderful cure, believing that the people are entitled to such a production of science, and he is sending free treatment all over the world, bringing joy of knowledge of certain rescue from this awful fatal disease. Such eminent scientists as Koch, Luton, Pasteur and all the great medical and germ specialists and chemists have already repeatedly declared that the consumptive germ cannot live a minute in the presence of the ingredients of this wonderful remedy that has already revolutionized the treatment of consumption and has taken it from the catalogue of deadly, fatal diseases and placed it in the curable list. Free trial packages and letters from grateful people—former consumptives rescued from the very jaws of death, are sent free to all who write to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 2097 Shakespeare Building, Kalamazoo, Mich. Dr. Yonkerman wants every consumptive sufferer on the face of the earth to have this marvelous and only genuine cure for consumption. Write today. It is a sure cure and the free trial package sent you will do you more good than all the medicines, cod liver oils, stimulants or changes of climate, and it will convince you that at last there has been discovered the true cure for consumption. Don't delay. There is not an hour to lose when you have consumption. Trust no living trouble. Send today for free package.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

Steady Gain Shown in Exports of the Islands.

Washington, March 3.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department has received the complete official figures of Philippine commerce for November, 1902, the importations for which month, exclusive of gold and silver and government supplies, were valued at approximately three million dollars, or slightly in excess of the average monthly trade during eleven months of the calendar year 1902. More than half of this amount is credited to the purchase of food articles, and is due in a great measure to crop failures.

The exports show a trade of nearly three and a half million dollars, being the largest monthly export showing since American occupation, with the exception of that for September last. Hemp shipments approximated three-fourths of this amount, nearly two million dollars' worth being sent to the United States.

During eleven months ending November 30, 1902, total imports were valued at $20,573,372, on which duty to the amount of more than seven millions was collected, an increase over each of two previous years.

A steady gain is shown in the exports for eleven months of 1902, as compared with the figures for each of the two preceding years. The total value of this trade during the last calendar year period amounted to $25,587,269. Exportations to the United States are valued at nearly ten and a half million dollars, as compared with a showing of only two and a half millions in 1900.

IGNORING MR. BOWEN.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Through advices received here from Caracas, it has come to light that the representatives there of the French, Spanish and Belgian governments have approached President Castro regarding the claims of their countries, and have proposed a scheme of settlement independent of that which is now under consideration by Mr. Bowen and the Washington envoys of these countries.

In consequence, President Castro has suggested to Mr. Bowen that it would be advisable to refrain from signing the French, Spanish and Belgian protocols until these governments signify whether their representatives in Caracas or in Washington are to carry on the negotiations. Mr. Bowen informed the Belgian minister today, and also will make similar representations to the French ambassador and the Spanish minister here that if they do not intend to sign the protocol which he has submitted, all negotiations looking to a settlement of their claims must be transferred to Caracas.

DAY TOOK HIS SEAT.

Washington, March 2.—William R. Day, the new associate justice of the United States supreme court, sat with the the court for the first time today. The ceremony of initiation was in accordance with the usual practices of the court. Justice Day came into the court with the other justices wearing the black gown, but instead of proceeding to his seat stopped at the desk of the clerk of the court. He was then introduced to the members of the bar by an announcement by the chief justice, whereupon Clerk McKenny read the President's commission and Judge Day read the oath of office. He spoke in clear and distinct tones, his voice being heard throughout the court room. He was then escorted to his seat on the extreme left of the chief justice.

New Judge for New York.

Washington, March 2.—President Roosevelt has decided to appoint George C. Holt as United States district judge in the district recently created in Southern New York. The appointment probably will go to the senate today. Mr. Holt is a well known lawyer of New York and was endorsed generally by the bar of New York city.

AN EXTRA SESSION

Of the Senate Called by the President for Today.

Washington, March 2.—The President today signed a proclamation calling an extraordinary session of the senate of the fifty-eight congress to meet March 5. The Panama canal treaty and the Cuban reciprocity treaty are the measures which the President wishes to be passed on by the senate.

The proclamation is as follows:

"By the President of the United States of America.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, public interests require that the senate should convene in extraordinary session, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the senate of the United States to convene at the capitol in the city of Washington, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, at Washington the 2nd day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

SHE WAS RE-ELECTED.

Washington, March 2.—Not the least of the joy and excitement of the closing days of the season, in the national capital was the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which

MRS. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.

closed Saturday, and all those members who are still here, and there are very many of them staying over for the closing scenes of congress, express their full satisfaction with the results of the meeting. Especially is this so in regard to the re-election of Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the senator from Indiana, as president-general.

The closing day of the congress was marked by a lively discussion over the report of the committee on the judicial amendments, which, after a great deal of confusion, caused by parliamentary tangles, was finally laid on the table. The motion to this effect was made by Mrs. Nash, of Tennessee, and kills the so-called judicial amendments.

THE HAGUE PROTOCOLS.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Great Britain, Germany and Italy are still considering the rough draft of The Hague protocol submitted to their representatives here yesterday by Mr. Bowen, in which it is provided that the Czar of Russia shall select the personnel of the court to pass on the preferential contention of the allies. Meanwhile Mr. Bowen is carrying on negotiations with the other claimant nations, and hopes to finish up the French protocol this week. There is a slight delay in the drawing of this convention, owing to the activity of the French consul at Caracas, who has made certain proposals to President Castro, and thereby interfered somewhat with the work of the French ambassador here. The latter has been empowered to draw up the protocol with Mr. Bowen, and as soon as President Castro can be made to understand the situation, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Jusseran will proceed with their task.

Mexico's protocol is being engrossed at the state department, and will be signed by Senor DeAspiros, the Mexican ambassador, and Mr. Bowen for Venezuela, probably tomorrow. In substance it is the same as that of the United States, the main point of difference being that the Mexican convention provides that the King of Spain instead of the Queen of Holland shall be invited to name the umpire for the Venezuelan-Mexican commission in the event of its disagreement.

A Female Crank.

Washington, Feb. 26.—"The heads of the President and Secretary Loeb ought to be blown off," exclaimed Mrs. E. McClov, of Pittsburg, at the White House offices yesterday. Her statement followed a refusal to allow her to enter the private office of the President, when she said she wanted to tell of a big postoffice robbery and a murder ten years ago. She proved to be a dangerous lunatic and was committed to an asylum.

Netherlands Protocol.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Baron Gevers, the minister of the Netherlands, and Mr. Bowen, have signed the Netherlands protocol providing for the settlement of the claims of that country against Venezuela. It is provided that President Roosevelt shall name the umpire in the event of a disagreement. The protocol follows the lines of those of the other countries.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There is a Constant Dripping From the Nose into the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Free--Quickly Cures

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick.

Gauss' Catarrh Cure gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including consumption.

Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A large trial package mailed free that will convince you. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 1281 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Radway's Pills

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels. Sick Headache. Biliousness. Indigestion. Torpid Liver. Dizzy Feelings. Dyspepsia.

One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

REAR ADMIRAL TO RETIRE

Crowninshield Will Be Succeeded by Cotton.

Washington, March 3.—Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, commanding the European station, has applied for retirement in accordance with the provisions of the personnel law. He will be relieved in command of the station by Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, at present commandant of the Norfolk navy yard.

PROTEST FROM EUROPE.

Washington, March 2.—Although only one protest has so far been filed with the state department by European powers, against the ratification of the Cuban treaty, it is learned that polite but pointed inquiries have supplemented the note filed by the British ambassador from other parties in interest, notably France and other European beet sugar producing countries.

In advance of the consummation of the treaty of course no open threat could be made, but events are shaping themselves so as to warrant the expectation by the officials here that Europe will retaliate against what it regards as the unjust discrimination against European goods that would be involved in the application of the Cuban treaty.

It is now known that the inquiries referred to have not been confined to Washington, but that they also have been directed to President Palma in Havana, and have added very much to the difficulty he is under in securing favorable action upon the treaty in the Cuban congress.

GEN. KENNEDY'S PLUM.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—The agreement of both the Ohio senators to the appointment of Gen. R. P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, as Ohio pension agent to succeed Gen. J. J. Jones, of Athens, marks the close of a prolonged and bitter contest which began immediately after the death of President McKinley. By what is perhaps a strange coincidence the appointment of Mr. Kennedy but follows out the intention of the late President, for he had decided upon him as a compromise and secured the indorsement of both the senators before his death. Upon the coming into office of President Roosevelt, Senator Foraker, who had indorsed Mr. Kennedy at the request of President McKinley withdrew his indorsement and supported the incumbent, General Jones. Senator Hanna, on the other hand, vigorously opposed Jones and protested against his retention. This was the condition of matters until the present week. The change was brought about by the visit to the city of a number of Senator Foraker's close and intimate political friends. They made plain to him that a continuation of the fight was to work the party harm, and that good politics demanded an immediate settlement. In response to this, after several conferences the senator consented to Kennedy's appointment and he was agreed upon. Perhaps the most disappointed man of all those who felt disappointed at Kennedy's selection was General Grosvenor, representative from the Athens district. His disappointment came principally from the fact that the men who most earnestly indorsed Kennedy were his political opponents at home and the men who are endeavoring to take away his seat in Congress. It was, therefore, not only a prick at his pride, but also the beginning of what may lead to his defeat for renomination at the next congressional convention.

PUSHING THE CASE.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The attorney general today sent to the clerk of the United States circuit court for the eighth circuit, the formal notification, under the act of February 26, 1903, to secure preference and an early argument for the case of the United States vs. The Northern Securities company.

The act in question provides that the attorney general may file "A certificate that in his opinion, the case is of general public importance, and it further provides that upon such filing, the case shall be given precedence over others, and in every way expedited, and be assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable day, before not less than three of the circuit judges of said circuit."

The certificate follows closely the words of the act and the attorney general has directed the clerk of the court to forward copies of the certificate to the circuit judge of the eighth circuit. It is said here that the argument will be had some time in March. The exact time and the place will be fixed by the circuit judges, who, under the act, will hear the case.

The government case will be argued by David T. Watson, of Pittsburg, assistant Attorney General James M. Beck and Wm. A. Day, of Washington. Mr. Watson, who has been associated as counsel for the government in the matter, is said to be one of the foremost members of the Pennsylvania bar. He is a Democrat in politics.

THE JACKSON PAPERS.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The collection of papers of President Jackson, which were in the possession of Montgomery Blair, postmaster-general in President Lincoln's cabinet, and on his death passed to his children, have been given to the library of congress. These papers are very voluminous, comprising thousands of manuscripts and volumes. They include not merely letters to and from President Jackson, but muster rolls, military reports and various memoranda. They run back prior to the year 1800 and come down to the date of Jackson's death in 1845. The most important of them date from the year 1812. In transmitting the papers to the library the children ask that the gift be known as the "Montgomery Blair collection." The collection has been received by Librarian Putnam, but the papers will have to be gone over very carefully before they will be accessible to public inspection.

COLIMA IS ACTIVE.

Mexico City, Feb. 26.—News from the region surrounding the volcanic outbreak is alarming. The people, terrified by the belching flames and pouring lava, are seeking refuge in distant towns and villages.

The city of Tuxpan, in the state of Jalisco, continues under a heavy cloud of smoke. The volcano of Colima is blazing with flames. The new eruption has increased the general fear.

An American, who slept near the volcano on the night of the eruption, was awakened by a tremendous explosion and saw the mountain ejecting flames to an enormous height. He waited till morning, enjoying the magnificent spectacle, and then deemed it prudent to leave the vicinity. There is much alarm in the city of Colima, but fears are felt for the farmers in the neighborhood of the volcano.

TWO MILLION FIRE.

Cincinnati Visited by a Serious Conflagration.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 26.—This city was visited with a fire today that destroyed one-half of a square in the centre of the business district and caused a loss of over two million dollars. There are approximately 400 losers. The burning embers were carried for miles, the Kentucky suburbs being covered with them. The fire departments of Covington, Newport and other Kentucky towns came promptly to the assistance of the local firemen, and it was noon before their combined efforts had the fire under control. Crews were at work all the time on the roofs of surrounding buildings and a general conflagration was narrowly averted. It was perhaps the greatest scare the city ever had, as it was thought at one time that the entire business section was doomed, and such would have been the case if there had been brisk winds. Joseph Schaefer and John Keenan were seriously injured by falling walls, but both will recover. Although there are reports of persons being missing it is not thought that any lives were lost. Captain Okefee, with seven firemen, was caught on the roof of one of the buildings, and all came near perishing when the flames broke out under them but they were rescued by ladders. The fire has wiped out some of the landmarks of the city. All the buildings were among the most substantial in the city.

About 1:30 o'clock this morning flames were discovered in the cellar of George Joffee's grocery in the Pike building, on Fourth street between Vine and Walnut. An hour later there was an explosion, supposed to come from liquors in storage and the flames soon afterwards shot up through the roof of the six-story stone front building and from that time on for several hours the fire was beyond control. The Pike building was totally destroyed, including the office of the United States Express Company, White's restaurant, owned by Maynard & Kerr; George Joffee's grocery, John B. Martin's restaurant, Empson's confectionery, Henry Strauss' cigar store and the offices of the Pike Theatre Company on the first floor, the Pike theatre auditorium and greenrooms and other offices on the second floor and all of the offices on the third, fourth and fifth floors.

The Seasongood building, adjoining the Pike building, on the west, at the corner of Vine and Fourth streets, was badly damaged.

The building adjoining the Pike building on the east, owned by the L. B. Harrison estate and occupied by the Robert Clarke Company, publishers, and Duhme Brothers jewelers, on the first floor, and others in the upper stories, was totally destroyed.

The Fosdick building, east of the Robert Clarke Company and Duhme Brothers, and occupied by the Norfolk & Western Railroad and others, was badly damaged, while the Carlisle building, occupied by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and Smith & Son, and the Cincinnati Trust Company, on the first floor, and very many offices on the other five floors were damaged.

The front stone walls of the Pike building, and those of adjoining structures owned by Robert Clarke & Company, and the Duhme Brothers jewelry store and of the Seasongood buildings withstood the heat and did not fall.

The rear walls of these structures, however, which were of brick, gave way with the falling floors.

The fire swept across the alley known as Baker street and burned the large publishing house of the American Publishing Company, at the corner of Baker street, and other places along Baker street, and did great damage to the telephone building so that all phones in the city were cut off for some time. All the guests in the Burnett house on Vine street, just across from the telephone building, were called out of their rooms, as were those at the Gibson, the Emery and Stag hotels, which were in close proximity of the fire.

CHOATE GUEST OF HONOR

London, March 2.—Ambassador Joseph H. Choate is to be the guest of honor at the dinner to be given by the Pilgrim Society at the Hyde Park Hotel tomorrow night. The Pilgrim Society is an Anglo-American organization that has already in its short term of existence achieved the reputation of giving excellent dinners and having clever speeches.

The affair tomorrow night promises to be a remarkable one, with an array of public men seldom seen here at an international gathering.

The Pilgrims have succeeded in drawing Lord Salisbury from his retirement, and he will make his first public appearance and speech since he retired from the premiership. Lord Roberts will preside, and among others whose presence is counted upon are Lord Aberdeen, Lord Kelvin, Lord Strathcona, Lord Farquhar, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir Thomas Sanderson, the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., Consul General H. Clay Evans, Lawrence Townsend, United States minister to Belgium, and Stanford Newel, United States minister to the Netherlands.

Ambushed by Rebels.

Pekin, Feb. 27.—Advices received here today show that 500 imperial troops were caught Feb. 16 in an ambush in the Yang-Ung pass by the rebels of the Prince of Kwang-Si, South China. All the soldiers were killed and the rebels captured large supplies of arms which the troops were taking to the besieged garrison of Chi-Yuen.

Sierra Defeated.

Panama, Feb. 26.—According to cablegrams received here from Salvador, President Sierra, of Honduras, has suffered a serious defeat. From previous reports on the situation in Honduras it is believed that the battle took place in the neighborhood of Macaome.

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A new magazine is being started out in Colorado, and for the first year will be sent for 10c a year.

The idea is to publish stories of adventure, engravings of grand mountain scenery, sketches of lucky "finds" in gold mines, etc. Typical of the West. The first edition will soon be ready to mail. It is really an honor to become a subscriber to the first issue of any paper and here's a chance for our readers. Back of the magazine is an old and solid publishing company that will insure success. Send 10c for a whole year. Clubs of six 10c. 12 for $1; or, six years to one person 50c. Tell all your friends. Postage stamps taken. Send all subscriptions to the ROCKY MOUNTAIN MAGAZINE, Denver, Colorado.

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REFUSED WHISKY.

Dying Engineer of Wrecked Train Would Not Have It.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 28.—The fast passenger train, Chattanooga to Salisbury, leaving Chattanooga at 11:45 last night, on the Southern railroad, was wrecked about three and one-quarter miles west of Lenoir City, Tenn., this morning, at about 2 o'clock. The wreck was caused by spreading of rails following landslides. Three deaths are reported and a number are injured.

The Cincinnati Southern train, from Chattanooga to Cincinnati, was traveling behind the ill-fated train, it having to come by way of Knoxville on account of damage to tracks of the Cincinnati Southern between Chattanooga and Harriman last night. This train was awaiting orders at London when it was advised of the wreck. The engine of the Cincinnati Southern train ran up to the scene of the wreck, and by pulling two of the rear sleepers back on the track and away from the wreckage succeded in saving them from destruction by fire.

The wrecking train, with physicians and railroad officials, left this city immediately after the wreck was reported, and the track may be cleared soon.

It is stated that the wreck was caused by two landslides. In the first, it is thought, a big boulder came down the side of a bluff and fell upon the track. These landslides spread the track, and when the locomotive struck the boulder it was thrown from the ties and down the embankment. Several coaches followed.

Just before Engineer Bibb died a physician endeavored to have him drink a little whisky, in the hope of extending his life as long as possible. The engineer refused it, saying: "I have never touched it yet, and don't expect to begin to drink it now." Continuing, he said: "I am going to die, so go and look after the women and children in the coaches." He expired a few minutes later.

Head-On Collision.

Brownville, Pa., Feb. 28.—Six persons were seriously injured and a number slightly hurt in a collision between local passenger train No. 1, and a light engine on the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad, at the junction near here.

The injured were taken to Brownsville for medical attention. The collision was head on, and in the compact several passenger coaches were thrown from the track, the windows smashed and the passengers hurled in all directions.

Troops for World's Fair.

Omaha, Feb. 27.—Officers of the department of the Missouri are beginning to arrange for the movement of troops to St. Louis to attend the ceremonies of the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, April 30. It is expected that troops from Forts Crook, Riley, Leavenworth and Jefferson Barracks will be present. General Corbin, adjutant general of the army, will act as grand marshal of the civic and military parade, and it is expected that he will personally designate the troops which will be in the line of march.

A Kleptomaniac.

La Crosse, Wis., March 2.—Magadelena Spies, a wealthy woman, was arrested on complaint of the Hynes & Crosby Granite company charged with the theft of an armful of wood worth 25 cents. Mrs. Spies, whose wealth is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000, was caught by employes of the company, whose building she owns. She declares she was forced to steal wood owing to her inability to buy coal. Mrs. Spies owns several business blocks in the heart of the city and some years ago was prominent in society circles.

Tax on Pullmans.

Washington, March 2.—In the supreme court of the United States today an opinion was handed down by Justice Holmes in the case of the Pullman company vs. Wirt Adams, state revenue agent of Mississippi. The case involved the validity of a special state tax on sleeping cars which the Pullman company resisted, on the ground that the tax was an interference with interstate commerce. The law was sustained by the Mississippi supreme court, and today's opinion affirmed that judgment.

Gone to the Philippines.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—One battalion of the Fifteenth infantry, which is to depart for the Philippines on the transport Kilpatrick, has arrived here from the East. The Kilpatrick will sail February 28 and will carry the troops direct to the Island of Samar. The Logan will sail for Manila on the same day, carrying 296 men of the Nineteenth infantry, 30 casuals and 180 cabin passengers. The Logan's cargo amounts to 3,000 tons.

Henderson's Future.

Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 28.—It is announced here that Speaker Henderson, who is about to leave Iowa to join a New York law firm, will succeed the late Speaker Reed in the firm of Reed, Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum. All the members of the firm have always been well know lawyers, and Judge Barnum has been conspicuous in many noted cases. The firm deals principally with large corporation cases.

To Be Separated.

Boston, Mass., March 2.—The Korean twins, so called because they are joined at the waist by a fleshy bond, were examined by surgeons by means of the X-ray, and the opinion is expressed that it will be entirely safe to part them. The boys are 18 years old, full grown and healthy. They were born in Korea and have been museum "freaks" for a number of years.

To Protect Grain Growers.

Brandon, Man., March 3.—Prominent grain growers from throughout the province met here today and took the initial steps towards the formation of a Central Grain Growers' association for Manitoba. The primary object of the organization will be to protect the grain grower in the shipment and marketing of his crops.

TIMBER FOR CARDINALS

Men Who Had Hopes of Being Promoted at Jubilee.

Rome, March 3.—It was expected that twelve new cardinals would be announced today, as there were that number of vacancies, and in view of the significant announcement made by the pope on his reception to the cardinals to the effect that he considered that his end was near, it was thought he would name them all on his day of jubilee.

From the Curia it was thought would come most of the new cardinals, as that body of administration is closer to the life of the pope and to preferment than any other of the prelates. Of these the most likely candidate was Mgr. Azevedo, who was for many years the head of the administration of the vatican, the steward of the palace. He is a Spaniard by birth. Mgr. Gaetano Bisleti, the present steward, stood next in regard for advancement. He has known the pope all his life. He is of a noble family of Perugia. Others who were considered with favor are Mgr. Murry del Val, head of the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics; Mgr. Nocella, who is 75 years old and who has served as latin secretary to Pope Leo and his predecessor, Pius IX.; Mgr. Diomede Panici and Mgr. Pericola, who has charge of the finances of the Holy Roman church.

Of the nuncios it was expected that Mgr. Rinaldini at Madrid would be advanced to be a cardinal. He is likely to be recalled to Rome and might possibly become secretary of state. He took part in the accession ceremonies of King Alfonso, and he has had a brilliant diplomatic career.

The recent assessment on the stock of the Copper Ranch Mining Co., of Salt Lake, has been paid. No delinquent shares were sold.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Feb. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Milder weather not only accelerated the demand for many lines of merchandise, but greatly relieved the pressure for fuel which threatened to become a serious matter, and incidentally facilitated efforts to reduce the freight congestion. With no other retarding feature than the holiday, business fully maintains its gratifying position.

Increased interest has been displayed by purchasers of all products of iron and steel, giving a decidedly firmer tone to the market and, in many instances, quotations have advanced. One of the indefinite changes was a rise of $2 a ton in wire products, which was not a surprise, as there were schedule averaging over 25c a ton higher.

A very heavy tonnage of pipe has been moved on old orders, and considerable new business is reported.

Few additional advances have occurred in quotations of cotton goods. The developments of the week being chiefly in the direction of establishing the market on the higher basis that was suggested by earlier spasmodic advances. There is more conservatism on the part of buyers. Business in woolens has fallen off unexpectedly, some early buyers reducing the size of their initial orders, while in a few exceptional cases there have been complete cancellations. This change of front is attributed to the fact that manufacturers have not held to opening prices.

New England shoe shops have secured advances in several grades of footwear, chiefly of fall styles in demand by western buyers. Quotations of leather are fully maintained, although trade is quiet in sole. Foreign dry hides are strong but inactive owing to light stock and restricted arrivals.

Failures this week numbered 211 in the United States against 215 last year, and 23 in Canada, compared with 35 a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, March 3.—Close—The wheat market opened steady and a shade higher on the higher cables from Liverpool, the strength there being attributed to the report from India, showing a reduction in the exportable surplus. The trade was moderate and the price held steady throughout the morning hours. The prospect of a cold wave did not seem to have much effect on local quotations, although the Chicago board became stronger on that news. The receipts of wheat were rather light today. New York reports moderate acceptances of wheat for export. Bradstreet's figures on the world's available supply shows a decrease of 1,902,000 as compared with an estimate of one million. The primary receipts were 391,000; last week (three days), 824,000; last year, 472,000; shipments, 180,000; last week, 456,000; last year, 194,000. Toward the close of the session the market began to weaken in sympathy with the slump in corn and at the close cash and July were unchanged, and May ¼c lower. Twenty loads of wheat were reported for export.

The corn market opened steady, ¼c higher to unchanged for May, in sympathy with wheat. The Chicago market for May corn was very stiff, occasioned by a ready absorption of all offerings by shorts. Bradstreet's figures show a decrease in the visible of 707,000. The primary receipts are 720,000; last week, 1,595,000; last year, 754,000; shipments, 551,000; 000; last year, 322,000; last year, 289,000. At noon prices were steady. The advance in corn drew out the longs who were willing to take profits and the offerings became liberal with the result that at the close March was ¼c lower and May ¾c lower. July closed ¼c higher.

There was very little to interest the trader in oats today. The opening was steady, and there was hardly a tremor in the prices throughout the morning. Bradstreet's decrease in the world's available supply is 891,000 bushels. The close was ¼c lower for May.

Seed continues to strengthen its position and the options, with the exception of October, which opened unchanged, made a gain at the start, which was increased as the session progressed. October also advanced later in the session. There was a good domestic demand, with offerings rather light. Receipts today, 200 bags; last year, 780 bags; shipments today, 650 bags; last year, 880 bags. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 200 bags. The close was strong with all futures 10c higher. Low grades are also quoted at advanced prices.

TOLEDO.				Today	Mch. 2
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	....	....	....	....	....
Wheat—					
May	77	77	77	77	77
July	75¾	76	75¾	75¾	75¾
Corn—					
March	..	..	..	45¼	46
May	46@45⅞	..	..	45½	45⅞
July	45b	45½	45¼	45¼	45
Oats—					
March	..	..	..	..	37
May	36½	..	..	36¼	36½
July	32¾	..	..	..	32¾
Clover Seed—					
March	$7.30	$7.35	$7.30	$7.35	$7.25
April	7.17½	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.10
Oct.	5.30	..	..	5.40	5.30
Rye—No. 2, 54½c.					
Timothy—Prime, $1.80n.					
Alsike—Prime, $8.00n.					

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	77¾	77⅞	77⅝	77⅛@77⅜	
July	73⅞	74	73¾	73¾b	73⅝@¾
Corn—					
May	47½	47⅝	47¼	47¼@⅜	47⅜@⅝
July	45	45¼@⅜	44⅞	45@⅛	44⅞@⅝
Sept.	44¼	44½	44⅛	44⅜	44¼b
Oats—					
May	35⅜@½	35⅝	35¼@⅜	35¼@⅜	35⅜@⅝
July	32⅜	32⅝@¾	32½	32½@⅝	32½b

NEW YORK

Wheat—					
May	81⅝@½	81⅝	81¼	81⅝b	81⅝@⅜
July	78⅝	78⅝@¾	78⅜	78⅝	78½@⅝
Corn—					
May	53½@⅝	53⅝	53½	53½@⅝	53⅝@¾
July	51½b	51⅝	51⅜	51@⅛	51b

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	72⅝¾	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝@¾	72½@⅝
July	71½b	71¾	71½	71⅝	70⅞

MINNEAPOLIS

Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	76½b	76⅝@⅞
July	..	..	..	76⅝@¾	76½b

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	77⅜b	77⅜b
July	..	..	..	77	77b

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$18.37	$18.35	$18.12	$18.15	$18.20
July	17.75	17.72	17.60	17.65	17.65
Lard—					
May	9.82-82	9.97	9.82	9.87	9.75
July	9.75	9.87	9.72	9.72b	9.65
Sept.	9.70	9.77	9.67	9.67b	9.62b
Ribs—					
May	9.90	9.92	9.80	9.82-85	9.87
July	9.70	9.67-70	9.60-62	9.60-62	9.67
Sept.	9.62	9.60	9.50	9.50	9.65

Chicago, March 3.—Wheat—There was quite a strong tone early on advices abroad and unfavorable India advices that induced covering by local shorts but the market was dull with operations confined within narrow limits. Towards the close there were small declines on realizing. Undertone to market is a strong one and we favor purchases on dips for scalping profits.

Corn—There was good buying of May, while wealthy interests were both buying and selling May and July. The market holds strong considering the liberal realizing that has taken place and the fact that eastern holders have been reselling cash corn. On sharp declines we favor purchases, but think it advisable to accept profits on advances.

Oats were very dull and without feature.

Provisions—The small stocks of pork and lard brought about good buying with short covering freely, but considerable realizing took place with close easy.

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 3.—Noon—Money on call at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@5½; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 487.25 for demand and at 483.87@484.125 for 60 days; bills, posted rates, 485@488; commercial bills, 483¾@482¾; bar silver, 48½; Mexican dollars, 38.

New York, March 3.—Wall St.—Selling orders were executed throughout the list at the opening prompted by the apparent abandonment of the Aldrich financial bill. The Pacifics, grangers, southwesterns, Metropolitan Street Railway, U. S. Steel preferred and other leading specialties were the principal sufferers and showed losses ranging up to nearly a point. Manhattan moved up strongly 1¾ contrary to the course of the market.

Supporting orders appeared in all the leading stocks after the opening decline and their execution, combined with the resumption of yesterday's rise in Manhattan created some uneasiness among the shorts and they covered quite heavily all around. Most of the opening losses were cancelled and some leaders, such as Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific and Metropolitan Street Railway rallied to above last night. Free offerings of Rock Island undermined the market later and there was fresh selling of the Pacifics and Southwestern stocks. Colorado Fuel showed exceptional weakness, dropping 4 points, while Sugar on the other hand advanced about a point.

Selling for both accounts was on a large scale during the second hour and the downward tendency was accentuated by the further rise in call money rates at 4 per cent. Bear traders offered down special stocks in large blocks for effect on the general market and succeeded in forcing out considerable stock. Losses of a point or over were well scattered throughout the list and included St. Paul, Atchison, Rock Island, New York Central, Union Pacific, Wabash preferred, Manhattan and Sugar both lost their early gains and the market touched the lowest all around. The bond market yielded slightly with special weakenss to Wabash debentures.

The market showed signs of being oversold and a covering movement by the short interest developed all around. Prices did not exceed fractions, except in Rock Island, which rallied a point after a drop of 1⅞. Pittsburg, C. & St. Louis lost 2¾. The market became unsteady before the expiration of the hour and then fell weakly to a lower point than before. Amalgamated lost 2⅝, Wabash preferred 2⅜, and St. Paul and Union Pacific 2.

Further inroads on prices were made all through the list, especially in the standard railroads and specialties. The absence of support made bears very aggressive, and stop loss orders were reached in some of the active stocks. The market recovered on the second check on the downgrade by spasmodic short covering and fresh selling immediately brought about a lower level than before. Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred declined 4⅜, Anaconda 3½, St. Louis & San Francisco 2⅞, and Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, Kansas & Texas preferred, General Electric, Consolidated Gas, North American and Pacific Mail, 2@2½c.

New York Stock Market.

| | Open. |